

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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CHINA DAILY EDITOR DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POLICY

HK210207 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Dec 82 p 4

["Letter to the Editor" column: "The Question of Nuclear Arms"]

[Text] Editor:

China's position that both the US and the USSR should drastically cut their armaments is admirable, but its refusal to change its own nuclear weapons policies until they do does not serve the cause of peace.

The only use of nuclear weapons is to deter one's opponents from using them against oneself. China has sufficient weapons for this purpose. There is no need for China to produce one more nuclear weapon or to develop new types of weapons. Thus, there is no need to test any more nuclear weapons.

Atmospheric nuclear weapons testing produces fallout. It causes cancers in a percentage of the population that it falls upon. This has been proven by the great increase in cancers in the populations downwind from the U.S.'s atmospheric nuclear tests in the 1950s and 1960s.

China, by continuing to test its weapons in the atmosphere shows a disregard for the health of its own citizens and those of other countries on which the fallout might drop (often the U.S.).

If China would announce a cessation of testing and a freeze on current nuclear weapons it would add great weight to its calls, and those of the rest of the world, for the two superpowers to limit their own nuclear arsenals. The people of the world are calling on the superpowers to stop this madness; China could well serve the cause of world peace by taking these steps without any sacrifice on her part.

[signed] Douglas Foxvog

Hefei Polytechnical University

Hefei, Anhui.

Dear Mr Douglas Foxvog:

We welcome your letter which discusses a major international problem.

The Chinese Government has always stood for the complete banning and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons to be followed by the prohibition of nuclear tests.

As a first step, an agreement should be reached by all the nuclear states not to use nuclear weapons. Pending such an agreement, each nuclear state should, without attaching any conditions, undertake not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states, and not to be the first to use such weapons against each other. It is quite clear that to ban nuclear weapons, is the most realistic step for lessening the danger of war.

At present the two superpowers, on account of their long-drawn-out arms race, possess over 95 per cent of the world's nuclear arsenal, which they use as a tool for expansion and hegemony.

This constitutes a serious threat to world peace and the safety of the people all over the world. Thus the threat of nuclear war can be eliminated only if the two superpowers take the lead in reducing their nuclear arms.

In 1978, the "Final Document" passed by the first special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament pointed out that "countries with the most important nuclear arsenals" should "bear special responsibility" toward disarmament. If no distinction is made and all countries are required to bear the same responsibility, then to limit the development of the defence capabilities of the others against the nuclear threat of the two superpowers -- whose nuclear arsenals greatly surpass theirs -- will obviously help these two powers maintain and strengthen their nuclear monopoly, conduct nuclear blackmail and prepare for nuclear war, thus seriously impairing world peace and international safety.

China was compelled to develop nuclear weapons for defence. We have conducted a very limited number of tests since 1964. In the past three years we have conducted only one. When we conducted nuclear tests, we adopted many measures to prevent as much as possible the pollution of the environment. But according to data published by the Atomic Energy Commission, from 1945 to 1969, nuclear test fission in the earth's atmosphere was equivalent to a total of 203.24 megatons of explosives; and 94.55 per cent of this came from tests by the United States and Soviet Union. Currently the United States and the Soviet Union have turned to underground nuclear testing, but mishaps often cause a great deal of radioactive pollution.

You wish that China would declare a cessation of nuclear testing and a freeze on current nuclear weapons so as to push the two superpowers to limit their nuclear arsenals. We thank you for your trust in China and for your evaluation of China's role. But we believe that the arms race between the two superpowers is determined by their foreign policies of world hegemony. In order to carry out such policies, they must have military superiority. Chinese initiative in arms reduction would in no way affect their arms race.

China declared in 1964 that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. In the 18 years since that time our nuclear testing has been very limited. Nor have we taken part in the arms race.

In June 1982 at the second special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, we pledged "three stops and one decrease" (see Huang Hua's speech), which amply showed the good faith of the Chinese Government in international peace and safety, and in nuclear disarmament and a nuclear test ban. But the superpowers have no intention of restraining themselves; they are still intensifying their nuclear effort. Nevertheless, China will continue to align itself with the majority of the world's peace-loving people in our effort to attain the common goal.

[Signed] Editor, CHINA DAILY

37TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ENDS 21 DEC

OW220236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly, concluded its three-month regular meetings of the 37th session today, stressed its role in maintaining peace and security of the world.

Many small and medium-sized countries expressed deep concern over the deteriorating political and economic situation of the world.

They directly and indirectly accused the two superpowers of rivalry for world hegemony regardless of the interests of other nations.

President of the General Assembly Imre Hollai pointed out in his closing statement today, that the session "has reflected the tensions, divisions, and dangerous tendencies that characterize the contemporary international scene."

Imre Hollai told a press conference this morning that the General Assembly had resisted the temptation to "become an arena where the spirit of confrontation rules" and had made it possible to discuss a number of items and to reach conclusions that are "forward-looking" and "constructive."

But the president also said: "The session has not been immune from the tensions and confrontational stance that are, regrettably, so apparent on the international scene."

#### UN SECRETARY GENERAL DELIVERS YEAREND MESSAGE

OW220244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 21 (XINHUA) -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today called for efforts to make the United Nations an "effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security."

In an end-of-the-year message, Perez de Cuellar described 1982 as a year full of conflicts and disruption. Stressing the importance of international co-operation, he said, "We must use our present capacities to the fullest and develop new techniques of co-operation and negotiation, when necessary, to take the place of violent confrontation."

He noted that protagonists in the conflicts should make critical decisions to solve their problems even if they refuse to communicate with one another at the beginning.

On world-wide economic recession, the secretary-general said: "We must initiate a decisive turn in international economic policies and structures designed to foster, through co-operative effort, economic development and a recovery and re-organization of the world economy."

In conclusion, he called on the world community to create "a better world for ourselves and our children."

#### UN CALLS FOR USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

HK200651 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No. 50, 13 Dec 82 pp 6-7

[Article by Ren Yan: "Call for Immediate Withdrawal of Soviet Troops From Afghanistan"]

[Text] After three days of heated debate, the 37th UN General Assembly on November 29 adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

The resolution, the fourth of its kind since Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan in 1978, was approved by a vote of 114 to 21 with 13 abstentions. It once again showed the international community's strong demand for an end to the military aggression and occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

### Common Condemnation

Most of the international community has condemned Moscow for its invasion and cruel suppression of the Afghan people and has strongly rejected the Soviet pretexts and rationalizations for its aggressive action. Many UN members have also stressed that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is the root cause of the tensions in southwest Asia that have made this region a new focal point of international conflict. The Soviet Government has obstinately refused to implement the UN resolutions demanding Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. It also refuses to abandon its southward thrust strategy. Its invasion not only violates the principles of the UN Charter, but also seriously jeopardizes the peace and security of the world, of southwest Asia in particular.

The question of Afghanistan is, in essence, one of armed invasion and military occupation of a Third World, non-aligned and Islamic country by a superpower. Representatives of some countries said that aggression by a larger military power against a weak and small neighbouring country can no longer be tolerated.

### Correct Political Settlement

One current trend worth noting is the tricks by which the Soviet Union is attempting to extricate itself from its Afghan quagmire. By emphasizing other major world events it tries to draw attention away from the Afghan question, hoping the international community will forget this issue. On the other hand, it glibly proposes a "political settlement" to the Afghan problem as a ruse to disguise its intended permanent occupation of Afghanistan.

The Soviet representative to the UN described the August 24, 1981 proposal of the Karmal regime as a "sound basis" and "opportunity" for political settlement of the Afghan question. However, this proposal calls the foreign invasion an "internal matter of Afghanistan" which cannot be discussed by the United Nations. The Soviet representative also said that there must be a guarantee against outside aggression before the Soviet Union can withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

This Soviet scheme was immediately exposed and rejected by the representatives of many countries who pointed out that the prerequisite and only correct way to any political settlement is the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The Afghan people, they argued, must be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination without external interference and pressure and to restore Afghanistan's independence and non-aligned status. At the same time, Afghan refugees must be allowed to return home safely.

### Afghan People Supported

The growing resistance forces of the Afghan people are seriously hurting the Soviet invaders. It is imperative for all peace-loving and justice-upholding states and peoples of the world to continue to support the Afghan people's struggle against aggression. The Soviet Union must be pressured to implement the UN resolutions on the Afghan issue.

Afghanistan is a neighbour of China. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and deployment of its troops along the Sino-African border constitute a grave threat to China's security. To end the suffering of the Afghan people and restore peace and stability in southwest Asia, the Chinese people, who firmly support the Afghan people's struggle against the Soviet hegemonists, together with all peace-loving peoples of the world continue to press for an early implementation of the UN resolutions on the Afghan problem.

SOVIET WAR CRIMES IN AFGHANISTAN CONDEMNED

OW220155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The People's Permanent Tribunal, made up of leading lawyers, historians and scientists from many countries, today condemned the Soviet Union for violating the rules of war in Afghanistan.

The tribunal, after hearing testimony in the past five days, concluded that Soviet soldiers tortured their captives and killed their prisoners of war as well as civilian Afghans.

A report submitted by an investigation mission said Soviet troops burned alive 105 villagers last September 13.

From evidence collected so far, the use of chemical weapons by the Russians in Afghanistan could not be dismissed, the tribunal said.

The tribunal is moral body set up in Italy in June 1976. It condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at an earlier sitting in Stockholm in May 1981.

UN RESOLUTION URGES END TO NAMIBIAN OCCUPATION

OW220422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly today adopted with an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for an immediate end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

The draft recommended by the U.N. Council for Namibia was adopted by a vote of 120 to 0 with 23 abstentions. China, together with most of the Third World countries, voted for it. Most Western countries abstained.

The resolution, entitled "Situation in Namibia Resulting From the Illegal Occupation of the Territory by South Africa", strongly condemns South Africa for obstructing the implementation of U.N. resolutions concerning Namibia.

It criticizes certain Western countries for supporting South Africa and creating obstacles to the early realization of independence of Namibia.

The resolution calls upon the international community to give full support and assistance to the Namibian people in their struggle against South Africa's occupation.

The resolution reaffirms "the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia", "as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all means, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa."

"The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people," it says. It declares that all attempts by South Africa to annex Walvis Bay and the offshore islands of Namibia are "illegal, null and void".



It demands that all assistance by certain Western countries to South Africa in the political, military and cultural fields "be immediately terminated."

The resolution also strongly condemns South Africa for its persistent acts of subversion and aggression against Angola, including the occupation of a part of Angola's territory. Today's resolution also urges the Security Council to immediately impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Along with this resolution, other four resolutions concerning the question of Namibia were also adopted today by the General Assembly. One of them condemns the attempts to link the independence of Namibia with totally extraneous issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

#### UN FAILS TO LAUNCH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TALKS

OW211107 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations today announced that it had still not succeeded in launching global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development.

The U.N. General Assembly this afternoon accepted a proposal by its President Imre Hollai to keep open its agenda item on the launching of global negotiations to allow informal consultations to continue after the suspension of the session tomorrow.

It decided that it would reconvene on short notice to any agreements that might emerge from those consultations. Many representatives, particularly those from developing countries, regretted that it had been impossible to overcome the deadlock concerning the launching of global negotiations at this session.

They pointed out that the prime reason for the deadlock was the stubborn position of some Western nations against the establishment of a new world economic order and their unwillingness to promote the solution of the economic problems of the developing countries.

#### JI PENGFEI MEETS NEW THAI, NIGER ENVOYS

OW211257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon on separate occasions with Orachun Tanaphong, new Thai ambassador to China, and Pierre Aussiel, new Niger ambassador to China.



U.S. SAYS ANDROPOV MISSILE PROPOSAL UNACCEPTABLE

OW220742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The United States today rejected the latest Soviet proposal on reducing intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) as "unacceptable". Only hours after Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov made his offer to reduce Soviet medium-range missiles in the Soviet European territories to the number possessed by France and Britain, the State Department said in a statement it is "unacceptable because it would leave the Soviets with several hundred warheads on SS-20s, while denying us the means to deter that threat."

The statement, read by spokesman John Hughes, indicated that the U.S. still insists on President Reagan's "zero option" proposal under which the Soviet Union must dismantle all its SS-20 missiles in exchange for the halting of the NATO plan to deploy Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe. The statement said, "We cannot accept that the U.S. should agree to allow the Soviets superiority over us because the British and French maintain their own national deterrent forces."

The Soviet Union has deployed more than 300 highly mobile SS-20 missiles, each with 3 warheads, together with hundreds of older SS-4s and SS-5s also capable of hitting Western Europe.

"Nor can we agree", the statement added, "that INF limits should apply only in Europe." "This would leave the Soviets free to threaten our Asian friends as well as to maintain a highly mobile missile force that can be moved at any time into position to threaten NATO," it said. "In sum, we hope the Soviets will now come to realize that we cannot give up the means to counter the nuclear threat they pose to NATO unless the threat is eliminated altogether," the statement said.

In a background briefing on the U.S. response to the new Soviet proposal, a senior U.S. official said Andropov's proposal is an attempt to drive a wedge into U.S.-European relations. "It is an attempt to get the U.S. nuclear presence out of Europe, and then take advantage of the consequences," he said.

Commenting on Andropov's call for an agreement with the U.S. to renounce the first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons, the official said it was "a purely rhetorical statement."

REAGAN URGES FOREIGN TROOPS TO LEAVE LEBANON

OW190925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 18 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan today urged all foreign countries to withdraw their troops from Lebanon, saying that the main thing now is "to get the armies of occupation" out of that country. In a radio interview, Reagan said that before he sent special envoy Philip Habib back to the Middle East, he told him, "we're no longer talking about a peace plan, we're talking about action."

"Let's get the forces withdrawn so that we can proceed with the other steps" of the U.S. Middle East proposal, he said.

In a speech broadcast before the interview, Reagan said, "The United States will redouble its efforts to restore sovereignty to Lebanon, and to renew negotiations for an end to turmoil and bloodshed in the Middle East."

The White House confirmed yesterday that President Reagan has sent a letter to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the details of which were not disclosed. It was reported to be an attempt to prompt faster action by Israel in withdrawing its troops from Lebanon.

REAGAN, JORDAN'S HUSAYN DISCUSS MIDEAST PEACE

OW221005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 21 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and King Husayn of Jordan met here today to exploit possibilities for Jordan to join Egypt and Israel in the Middle East peace talks. Their talks in the White House focused on the peace process in the Middle East. It is known that Reagan believed Jordan could play a key role in moving his September 1 initiative forward, and he hoped that Jordan could enter a broader peace process as soon as possible.

A senior U.S. official said he did not expect a "dramatic breakthrough or announcement" about Jordan's intention whether to join the negotiations or not.

After the meeting President Reagan said that he and King Husayn "shared a sense of urgency" to succeed at the commitment to a lasting peace in the area. Reagan also said during the meeting Husayn reviewed his efforts to help in the peace process, "particularly his effort to encourage the Palestinians to join him in efforts to take bold steps toward peace."

Husayn before leaving the White House, reaffirmed his "commitment for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East" and, promised to "continue to do our utmost" to move the peace process forward.

According to the U.S. official, the king made it clear during the meeting that continued Israeli settlement activity was viewed as "irreputable evidence of the unwillingness of the Israeli Government to enter negotiations in good faith."

Close advisors to both Reagan and Husayn will continue their discussions today and tomorrow and the two leaders themselves will meet again later this week before the king leaves Washington Thursday.

U.S. VOTES AGAINST BANNING HARMFUL EXPORTS

HK220832 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by He Jiang [0149 3068]: "Inglorious Isolation"]

[Text] By a 146-to-1 vote without abstentions, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution urging various countries not to export prohibited goods that are harmful to the health or environment of other countries. The only country that cast a negative vote was the United States.

It was not accidental that the United States took such a stand. A case was exposed in the United States in 1977: A U.S. manufacturer exported a type of children's wear treated with chemicals. The sale of such goods had already been banned in the United States. Later, President Carter issued an administrative decree in order to prevent the occurrence of accidents in the future. However, President Reagan maintained that this was a "unnecessary decision."

This was tantamount to the U.S. Government's announcement to the world that it would persist in exporting goods that are harmful to the people of other countries. The U.S. Government, bent upon profits, does not care whether other people live or die. The United States has gone so far as to bring such an attitude of benefiting itself at the expense of others to the forum of the United Nations in such an arrogant way. No wonder the United States has fallen into a passive position. But this is an inglorious isolation.

#### U.S. FARMERS 'BESET WITH DIFFICULTIES'

OW220157 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 21 Dec 82

["Roundup: U.S. Farmers in Difficulties" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The United States has reaped a bumper harvest this year, but many American farmers are beset with difficulties. In recent years, some major grain-producing nations have gathered good harvests and grain output in the world has increased considerably. Meanwhile, as the major capitalist countries are gripped by recession, their need for grain has declined sharply. In addition, because some developed countries have shifted their crisis onto others, many developing countries are having financial difficulties and have to cut their imports. Therefore, large quantities of grain are kept in stock. According to the U.S. magazine TIME, 216 million tonnes of grain have been overstocked in the world in 1982. The overstocking is more serious in the United States due to the unfavourable impact of the rise of the exchange rates of the dollar. One-third of U.S. corns, half of its beans and two-thirds of its wheat are for export, but by the end of fiscal 1982, which ended on September 30, the export of U.S. farm products declined by 4.7 billion dollars as compared with the previous year.

The second problem confronting American farmers is the heavy losses they suffer in production. The large amounts of overstocked grain have forced down grain prices. It was reported that by October this year, grain prices in the U.S. have fallen seven times within 15 months. As many of the small and medium American farmers rely heavily on loans in running their farms, the high interest rate and soaring costs in irrigation and machinery have boosted the cost of grain production by a big margin. According to the estimates of the U.S. National Association of Wheat Growers, the average cost of wheat production in the United States is 224 dollars per ton this year -- more than double the selling price. The U.S. Agricultural Department assumed that the selling price of cereal crops were no more than two-thirds of their production costs. This year, the net income of the 2.4 million American farms is estimated at 15 billion dollars, the lowest since the Great Depression of the 30's, after taking inflation into account. With smaller incomes and swelling expenditures, many farmers are heavily in debt. The gross borrowing of American farmers is reported to have reached 200 billion dollars already. As many farmers could not repay their debts, the number of debtors in arrears have tripled to 218,000 in the last three years, with debts totalling more than 14 billion dollars. During the first 10 months of fiscal 1982, nearly 7,000 farmers have gone bankrupt. The so-called surplus crisis in U.S. grain production is a product of the inherent contradictions of capitalism and cannot be solved fundamentally despite various moderating measures taken by the U.S. Government. In fact, the U.S. Agricultural Department has predicted that 1983 will be another ominous year for American farmers.

ANDROPOV SAYS USSR TO COUNTER U.S. MISSILES

OW211628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov declared today that the Soviet Union would counter the U.S. challenge by deploying corresponding Soviet weapon systems.

In his speech marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, he said: "We will be compelled to counter the challenge of the American side by deploying corresponding weapons systems of our own -- an analagous missile to counter the MX missiles, and our own long-range cruise missile, which we are now testing, to counter the U.S. long-range cruise missile."

U.S. policy has escalated world tension to a dangerous level, said Andropov, who became Soviet Communist Party general secretary after Leonid Brezhnev died Nov. 10. "No program of further (U.S.) arms buildup will ever force the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions," he said.

Talking on the medium-range Euromissiles, Andropov said Moscow would "retain in Europe only as many missiles as are kept there by Britain and France."

The Soviet Union would reduce one-fourth of its strategic weapons, but the U.S. should make corresponding reduction, he added. "Along with this there must also be an accord on reducing to equal levels on both sides the number of medium-range nuclear-delivery aircraft stationed in this region by the USSR and NATO countries," he said.

On domestic affairs, Andropov said the Soviet nationalities issue has not disappeared from the daily agenda and called on the Soviets to combat supremacy of certain nationalities and the disrespect of other nationalities. Andropov made his speech at a Kremlin gathering attended by delegates from 15 Soviet republics and delegations from various countries. Chinese Ambassador Yang Shouzheng attended the meeting at invitation.

ULANHU, HUANG HUA AT SOVIET ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW221159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Ambassador to China Ilya Sergeyevich Shcherbakov gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

Among the guests were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Huang Hua, state councillor, Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

NEW SOVIET LEADERSHIP APPOINTMENTS DISCUSSED

OW211317 Beijing Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] In the little over a month since Andropov succeeded Brezhnev as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Union has replaced some of the central apparatus cadre workers [kadrovyykh].

As reported by TASS on 17 December, Fedorchuk, who in May of this year replaced Andropov in the position of the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, has been appointed minister of internal affairs.

Shchelokov, who for 16 years occupied the post of minister of internal affairs, is released from the responsibilities of that office in connection with his transfer to another job. Chebrikov, who has worked as a deputy chairman of the KGB since 1968, has been appointed its chairman.

Before this, Tyazhechnikov, chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, was released from that position. He was replaced by Stukalin, former chairman of the state committee for publishing houses, printing plants and the book trade.

Pastukhov, former secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee has been appointed a chairman of this committee. Mishin has been elected first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. Pavlovskiy, minister of the USSR railways, was removed from his post. He has been replaced by Konarev, former first deputy minister. Khitrov, minister of rural construction, has retired. His post has been taken by Danilenko, first deputy minister.

Kapitsa, chief of the First Far Eastern Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Komplektov, chief of the United States of America Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been appointed deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union.

According to other Soviet press reports a lot of leaders, including members of the Bureau and Secretariat of the republics' Central Committee and ministers of governments were subjected to personal criticism at recent plenums of the party's Central Committee of different republics.

#### USSR ECONOMY PROGRESSES AT SLOWER PACE

OW220118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet economy has made some progress in 1982 but it moves at a slower pace than last year, according to Moscow press reports.

National income has increased by 2 percent to reach 460 billion rubles (638.9 billion U.S. dollars), and industrial output value by 2.8 percent to reach 722 billion rubles (1,002.8 billion U.S. dollars). Both percentages are smaller than the respective planned figures of 3 and 4.7 percent.

Natural gas, agromachinery, meters and instrument, auto-machine tools and their parts, TV sets and furniture increased by more than 5 percent in the first 10 months of 1982 than the same period of last year. However, the output of coal, chemical fertilizer, steel and cement dropped in the same period, according to official statistics.

The output of grain, oil-bearing crops, potatoes and beet roots has surpassed that in low-yielding 1981, but it falls far short of the planned quotas. Grain output is estimated at 180 million tons -- a far cry from the planned 238-243 million tons.

The Soviet economy has slowed down in the past decade or more. The annual increase of national income dropped from 6.2 percent in 1965 to 3.2 percent in 1981. Meanwhile, industrial output value dropped from 8.7 percent to 3.6 percent.

JAPANESE PREMIER URGES INCREASED DEFENSE FUNDS

OW211209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone yesterday expressed his intention to increase Japan's defense spending by 7 percent next fiscal year to "honor a pledge Suzuki made in Washington last May."

Nakasone visited the coastal city of Toyama to support his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party candidate for a House of Representatives election.

Referring to Japan's defense friction with the United States, Nakasone, who succeeded Zenko Suzuki as Japanese prime minister November 26, told reporters in Toyama yesterday that he did not regard outlays as "sacrosanct". But he said that Japan must take "appropriate" steps in order to maintain favorable international relations.

According to a KYODO report, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration has been pressing Japan to shoulder an increased burden in the defense of the nation to meet what it called a Soviet military buildup in this part of the world."

Nakasone is scheduled to visit Washington in mid-January for his first meeting with Reagan. He said his government would try its utmost to map out the Japanese fiscal 1983 budget before the end of this year.

The Suzuki administration had budgeted 2,500,000 million yen (about 10,000 million dollars) for defense in the current fiscal year ending next March 31. This amount was 0.93 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP) and represented an increase of 7.56 percent from the 1980 fiscal year's defense budget.

If Japanese defense spending next fiscal year reached the seven percent level, as the United States has been urging, it would amount to about 2,700,000 million yen (about 10,800 million dollars).

KYODO reported yesterday that "the Japanese Finance Ministry has been reluctant to boost defense spending that much, citing the current deficit in Japanese state finances."



ASEAN STATES CITED FOR SOLIDARITY, COOPERATION

OW211115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 21 Dec 82

["Year-ender: ASEAN States Strive To Safeguard National Economic Interests" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, December 21 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Junli) -- The year 1982 has witnessed continued solidarity and cooperation among the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in their effort to safeguard their economic interests against the developed countries' attempt to shift their economic crisis on to them.

In contrast to the 1970's when they registered an average annual economic growth rate of 7.6 percent and were called "the green land" in the capitalist world, all the five ASEAN states -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia -- have been adversely affected by the economic recession of the West.

They are now in a difficult time of slow economic growth and their economic difficulties have worsened this year. The chief manifestations are stagnant production, sluggish trade and sharp drop in economic growth rate. The actual average annual growth rate for 1982 fell 2.6-6.0 percent. Exports declined markedly, international payments deficits increased, foreign debts further piled up, and inflation deteriorated.

ASEAN's economy is based on exports. Export items are mainly agricultural, forest and mining raw materials, primary products and certain light industrial products, all of which heavily depend on Western markets. It is reported that ASEAN exports to Japan, the U.S. and Western Europe account for 75-90 percent of their total exports. In these circumstances, the forcing down of the prices of raw materials and primary products, the practice of protectionism and the import cuts by the Western countries constituted a hard blow at ASEAN's economy.

In face of the deteriorating economy of the West, the ASEAN states have increasingly taken concerted actions to combat protectionism and the discriminatory trade policies of the industrialized countries. At the 14th ASEAN economic ministers conference last month, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew stressed that the ASEAN states, as trading nations, will not tolerate exclusion from international markets. They demanded observance of the principle of free trade by the industrialized countries. At the recent ministerial conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva, the five jointly pressed for the elimination of all non-tariff measures inconsistent with GATT provisions, a halt to new tariff and non-tariff barriers against exports, and a time limit for the phasing out of the remaining trade restrictions, especially those affecting the exports of the developing countries.

The ASEAN states have entered into dialogue this year as a single unit with the United States, Japan and the EEC to seek better trade terms with these countries, expand ASEAN exports and introduce foreign capital and advanced technology. In face of America's dumping of its stockpiled tin on world markets, the ASEAN tin-producing countries -- Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia -- have repeatedly called for an end to the dumping. The ASEAN states have also pressed for a favorable revision of the buffer stock price range together with other rubber-producing countries to ensure a stable income for rubber-producing countries. They have taken a common stand against the protectionist measures taken by the West in the export of such ASEAN products as textiles, garments, iron and steel, marine products, timber and tropical fruit.

They are also working for the conclusion of an international agreement on the export of tin, rubber, vegetable oil, cane-sugar, coconut oil, palm oil and textiles to deal with the increasing pressures of protectionism.

To strengthen and expand regional economic cooperation is yet another major step taken by the ASEAN states to safeguard their economic interests, tariff preferences have been put on 8,563 export items within the ASEAN region, and tariff cuts have been raised from the original 10 percent to the present 20-25 percent. Last month, they approved an overall tariff cut of 20-25 percent for any imported product totaling more than 10 million U.S. dollars. To expedite their pace of industrial cooperation, they have recently signed a basic agreement on industrial joint ventures to stimulate ASEAN private enterprises and foreign investors to join the ASEAN regional program on industrial cooperation. This is another progress in ASEAN economic cooperation.

The ASEAN states have actively readjusted their external trade policies this year and enhanced their economic ties with other Third World countries. They have despatched high-ranking officials, economic and trade delegations to many countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the South Pacific region and Eastern Europe to investigate and study market trends, and held international fairs in a bid to open up markets for ASEAN products. To expand exports, they are working for the establishment of an international trade center, an increase in exports processing zones, restructuring of exported products, offering of various export preferences and simplification of export formalities. Now the ASEAN states have established joint committees and other economic cooperation bodies with other Third World countries and held regular meetings to study new areas of cooperation. Joint venture projects have become a major form of economic cooperation between the ASEAN and other Third World countries in recent years and have made rapid development. Singapore has established joint venture projects with Sri Lanka and Bangladesh; Indonesia with India and Pakistan; Malaysia with Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates; the Philippines with Saudi Arabia and other countries. This will be conducive to promoting economic growth in the countries involved.

All these efforts made by the ASEAN states will not only serve to minimize ASEAN's economic dependence on Western states and develop their own national economy in an independent way, but also as an impetus to the ultimate establishment of a new international economic order.

#### RECEPTION MARKS 10 YEARS OF PRC-AUSTRALIAN TIES

OW220235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia was marked at a reception given by the Chinese Ministry of Culture today in the Beijing hotel.

Attending were Hugh Alexander Dunn, Australian ambassador to China and more than 100 Australians in Beijing.

Also present were Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

After the reception, an Australian color feature "Breaker Morant" was shown.



NEW ZEALAND LEADER HOPES TO FURTHER PRC TIES

OW220153 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Wellington, December 20 (XINHUA) -- New Zealand Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon today said his country and China have made "notable progress in developing political and economic links" since establishing diplomatic relations in 1972.

He expressed, in a press statement, his confidence for "a further expansion of these ties."

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has accepted an invitation to visit New Zealand next year, Muldoon said, and Foreign Minister Warren E. Copper will visit China in March.

Muldoon met Zhao during his visit to China in September 1980 and said he expects to continue discussions with the Chinese premier on cooperation between the two countries and international issues.

AFGHAN REBEL ATTACKS ON USSR TROOPS REPORTED

OW171952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan guerrilla forces scored fresh successes in their recent attacks on the Soviet-Karmal troops, the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP) reported today.

On December 6, the freedom fighters in Samangan Province ambushed a moving military convoy consisting of tanks and armored cars in large numbers. They killed 50 Soviet-Karmal soldiers, destroyed six tanks with rocket launchers, and finally forced their enemies to retreat to their stronghold at Mazat Sharif. The freedom fighters also succeeded in shooting down a helicopter gunship as the enemy aircraft started bombing the battle front in revenge.

Early this month, a 450-men guerrilla contingent launched a surprised attack on a strong Soviet-Karmal convoy proceeding from Kabul to Qandahar. In the 13-hour battle, the freedom fighters destroyed many tanks and armored cars. The enemy troops retreated towards Ghazim after picking up the dead bodies in the evening. After their defeat, however, the Soviet-Karmal troops bombed the area, destroying houses and shops along the road and killing many cattle.

On December 5, guerrilla units captured 12 trucks in their attack on a Soviet convoy at Kaji in Lowgar Province. Seven Soviet soldiers and 15 militiamen were killed in the clash.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN SECRETARY ON TALKS WITH INDIA

OW220128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1944 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The forthcoming Pakistan-Indian secretary-level talks in New Delhi "would give further impetus to the efforts of India and Pakistan to have an understanding accomodation," said Pakistan Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik here this evening.

Addressing a press conference at the Foreign Ministry, Naik said that the subjects in his talks in New Delhi would include the drawing up of an agreed draft for a joint ministerial level commission and consideration of Pakistan's draft for a non-aggression treaty and India's draft for a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

The establishment of the joint ministerial commission was decided upon between Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and President Ziaul Haq during their meeting in New Delhi on December 1. Asked what were the objectives of the joint ministerial commission for which he and his Indian counterpart would prepare the agreed text, Naik said the aim was to strengthen understanding and promote cooperation in specific fields.

Replying to a question whether the signing of a treaty of non-aggression or of friendship would affect the position of the two sides of the Kashmir dispute, Naik said that, as already agreed upon between the two countries at foreign minister's level, the conclusion of any treaty between the two countries would neither add to nor subtract from their existing stands under the Simla agreement. Foreign Secretary Naiz Naik will leave here for New Delhi tomorrow to hold talks with his Indian counterpart on December 23 and 24.

UK'S THATCHER REJECTS USSR MISSILE REDUCTION PLAN

OW220122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1949 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] London, December 21 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today rejected an offer from the Soviet Union to reduce its number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to match those deployed by Britain and France.

Speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, Mrs Thatcher dismissed the offer as designed to leave the United States without any medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe while the Soviet Union would still have "a very considerable number left."

She stated that the effect of the offer would be to destroy the balance of nuclear power between East and West. "That does not seem to me to keep the essential balance which is required for our security," she added.

Earlier, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson also rejected the Soviet offer, proposed by Soviet leader Andropov in a Kremlin speech to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. Moscow wanted to divert attention from the imbalance of nuclear weapons in Europe, Cheysson said.

Britain has a fleet of submarines armed with 64 Polaris missiles while France has five operational nuclear submarines, each with 16 missiles.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR

OW211305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua met here today with new Spanish Ambassador to China Mariano Ucelay de Montero.

EAST EUROPE MAKES ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN 1982

OW220953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 22 Dec 82

["Year-ender: East European Countries Make Economic Progress" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic have made economic progress in varying degrees in 1982 and official statistics show that most of them will fulfil or overfulfil their annual economic plans.

The national income of Bulgaria is expected to surpass the planned target with a 4.8 percent increase over that of 1981. Industrial output value is expected to have a 5.3 percent increase against the planned 4.5 percent. The country reaped a second good harvest in 1982 after that of 1981. The average annual growth rate of agriculture in the past two years is 5.1 percent, or 1.7 percent over the planned target. The output of grain, meat, milk and other farm and livestock products all registered considerable increases. Labor productivity and net output value are higher than those of last year. Foreign trade increased by 9.0 percent, bringing the country a favorable balance.

In Hungary, a communique recently issued by the Council of Ministers said that the major targets of the annual economic plan have been fulfilled. National income is estimated to have a 1.0 percent increase. Industrial output value is estimated to increase by 2.0 percent, slightly behind plan. Progress was also made in the mining, electricity, machinery and foodstuff industries. But the building material, chemical and light industries remained at last year's level. The metallurgical industry suffered a slight decline. However, Hungary reaped a good harvest this year. Grain output is estimated at 14 million tons, the highest record in the history of the country, and the total value of farm produce increased by 5.0 percent. Foreign trade went up 3.0 percent in the first nine months of the year.

Poland's economy has taken a turn for the better this year. Industrial production, which had decreased for two straight years, began to rise last August. In the past four months, the stateowned industries increased one, four, five and eight percent respectively as compared with the corresponding periods of last year. The continuous decline in the processing industry has also stopped in the past three months, with production picking up month after month. The country's foreign trade has also been improving, exports in the first 11 months increased 8.9 percent and imports decreased 11.4 percent as compared with the same period of last year. There was a huge trade deficit last year, but the first ten months of this year have registered a considerable favorable balance of trade. At present, the country can guarantee supplies of rationed goods, but is still short of other commodities, especially industrial goods.

According to the Czechoslovak press, Czechoslovakia can "expect a fulfilment of the targets of the economic plan for this year". What is most important is that the target for economizing in basic raw materials can be reached. Under the present five-year plan, this year is to save fuels by two percent and metals by five percent. Czechoslovakia has also made some achievements in the development and application of science and technology, in the reform of industrial structures and in increasing the output of new products and improving the quality of products.

In the first half of this year, new products accounted for 15.4 percent of all industrial products of the country, sophisticated products made up 11 percent, and low-quality products dropped 8.3 percent. There is also an increase in foreign trade over last year. Total agricultural output value is estimated to have a 3 percent increase. However, grain output is 7 percent behind plan.

Industrial production in the German Democratic Republic in the first ten months this year is 4.2 percent more than the same period of last year. Productivity increased 3.5 percent and productive national income in the first six months is 3 percent more than the same period of last year. It is believed that some major targets of the annual plan can hardly be reached. However, the country's speed of economic development is comparatively higher among the East European countries. The German Democratic Republic has achieved some gains in improving foreign trade. Exports to the West are estimated to have increased 10 percent while imports dropped 3 percent, thus winning a favourable balance of 3.8 billion marks in foreign exchange. Foreign debts have also dropped markedly.

#### XINHUA REVIEWS YEAR OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

OW220237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 21 Dec 82

["Year-ender: One Year of Martial Law in Poland" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, December 2 (XINHUA correspondent Jing Wuwu) -- A little over one year since the imposition of the state of siege in Poland last December 13, the Polish Council of State today decided to "suspend" the martial law in the country on December 31, 1982. At the time when the Polish authorities declared martial law, the country was faced with a most dangerous political and economic situation since World War II. Therefore, at the beginning of the martial law, the authorities interned more than 5,000 Solidarity union leaders at all levels as well as other opposition personages, outlawed all activities of the trade unions and other mass organizations, banned strikes, demonstrations and mass rallies, and placed over 200 state enterprises and economic units under military control. But some of the Solidarity leaders and activists went underground to unfold "resistance movements". The Polish authorities hoped to attain two major aims by declaring the martial law: First, "to realize stability in the country" and second, "to bring the economy out of the crisis." Thanks to the year long efforts, the serious economic recession has been initially checked, and tensions in the country relaxed. However, many more difficulties have yet to be overcome before the said two aims can be fully attained.

Since the beginning of this year, the Polish authorities have adopted one measure after another to effect political and economic reforms in order to improve the seriously imbalanced economy, cope with the Western economic sanctions and solve the problems arising from drastic cut in raw material imports and the serious under-capacity operation of the processing industry. Under the pre-condition of "ensuring the leading role of the United Workers' Party", the authorities pushed ahead with a program for "enlarging the government's social bases." They allowed more leaders of other parties, organizations and religious organizations to take part in the government with a view to promoting social understanding. With the assistance of the Citizens' Committees for National Salvation in various places of the country, a new united front organization -- the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth -- was established to carry on the program of national understanding and consultation which was introduced at the Ninth Congress of the Polish United Worker's Party.

In addition to these measures, government representatives tried several times at the beginning of the martial law to have talks with interned Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa on the future and role of the trade unions. Later they had contacts and dialogues with underground Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak and others through church persons. But no result was achieved owing to their very big differences. On October 8 this year, the Polish National Assembly (Sejm) adopted a new "trade union law", outlawing all trade unions including the Solidarity union and deciding to reestablish trade unions. Through these measures, the authorities brought the situation under their control. Since the people longed for stability, the over a dozen street demonstrations and clashes with police in the past year did not spread and develop into nation-wide unrest. As the situation relaxed, the authorities lifted the curfew all over the country and some other martial law restrictions and restored activities of most of the mass organizations beginning from last May.

In the economic field, industrial production, which had dropped drastically since 1980, began to turn for the better last February and started to rise last August. The country got a rich grain harvest this year. Its foreign trade has also been improved with a rapid increase in export and a slow-down in the dropping of import. The huge trade deficit last year turned to become a surplus of 61.8 billion zloty (about 710 million U.S. dollars) in the first ten months of this year. Some experts put this year's GNP at only one percent or two percent lower than that of last year. However, all this does not mean that Poland, now in deep crises, will begin to go smoothly in every field. The reason is obvious: All kinds of social contradictions have not been resolved, the society is far from regaining its confidence in the authorities, the problem of Solidarity union is not solved with the adoption of the new trade union law and the establishment of new unions, and the underground activities of the Solidarity will not die down. What is more, Poland's economy is still very difficult. Market supplies are short, inflation and the decline of the people's living standards have not been stopped but are worsening. All these are elements of instability.

In a word, Poland's road in the future will not be easy though a local paper says: "A dim light has been seen at the end of the tunnel."

#### BEIJING PLA DIVISION MARKS YUGOSLAV ARMY DAY

OW211435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- More than 1,000 commanders and fighters of a division of the Beijing garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army held a rally here this morning celebrating the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Present at the rally were Pan Yan, commander of the Beijing Garrison; Zhang Bingyu, adviser to the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense; Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, and Col Joze Turk, armed forces attache of the Yugoslav Embassy.

A documentary film on the growth of the Yugoslav People's Army was shown at the rally.



ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES VISIT TO EGYPT

## Zhao, Mubarak Talk

OW212347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang discussed international problems, the Middle East issue in particular, and bilateral relations during their second round of talks here this morning.

The talks held at the Al-Qubba Palace proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Present on the occasion on the Chinese side were State Councillor Gu Mu and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian; on the Egyptian side were Prime Minister Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The president and the premier shared each other's views on many international issues. They held that in order to settle the Middle East question, Israel must withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, the national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored, and the Arab people must adhere to their unity and get ready for a protracted struggle.

President Mubarak said the visit to Egypt by a leader from friendly China manifests profound friendship between the two countries and the sincere feelings of the Chinese people towards the Egyptian people.

President Mubarak praised China's position on the question of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said that China and Egypt have many points in common and their friendship is blessed with a solid foundation. The Chinese Government has noted with satisfaction the development of relations between the two countries in the past 20 years, he added.

He said China and Egypt have always sympathized with and supported each other. Both of them follow a foreign policy based on independence and self-reliance, oppose imperialism and hegemonism, stand for an all-round and just solution of the Middle East question, oppose acts of expansion and aggression by Israel, support the struggle of the Palestinian people for national rights, and support the struggles of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples against foreign invasions.

Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed thanks for Egypt's support to China's restoration of her legitimate rights at the United Nations and to her cause of reunification.

Zhao said that it is China's consistent policy to develop Sino-Egypt friendship. He noted that the economic and technological cooperation between the two countries has had a very good beginning. China will make efforts to further develop this cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit, better practical results, more diversity in form and mutual development, and is ready to explore new areas and new ways of cooperation between the two countries.

## Joint Press Conference Held

OW212320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak held a joint news conference at the Al-Qubba Palace here this afternoon. They answered questions put by reporters.

On the Middle East question, Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed China's support for the efforts by Arab states towards a just and all-round solution to the Middle East question. He stressed that Israel must withdraw from the Arab land it had occupied since 1967 and that the Palestinian people must regain their right to self-determination.

The Chinese premier expounded in particular China's consistent foreign policy.

At the news conference, Egyptian President Mubarak made a high appraisal of the friendship and cooperative relations between Egypt and China. He said Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit is a success.

#### Mubarak Notes Friendly Ties

OW212326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak made a high appraisal of the friendship and cooperative relations between Egypt and China at a press conference he held jointly with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here today.

Answering a question put by a XINHUA correspondent, Mubarak said that the friendly ties between Egypt and China have a long history. Egypt is the first Arab country which established diplomatic relations with China. Since then the two countries have continuously developed their friendship. He said that he himself had visited China twice and each time he received a warm welcome in China and each time it was a success.

Expressing welcome to Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit, Mubarak said, "The current Egypt visit by the Chinese premier embodies the friendship between the two countries. From year to year, our friendship has grown and our relations have been strengthened."

He pointed out that the talks between the two sides have been constructive. Judging from the results of the talks, Premier Zhao's visit is a success, he said. He expressed the conviction that the relations between the two countries will continue to grow steadily.

At the press conference, Premier Zhao Ziyang said he fully agreed with President Mubarak's appraisal of the Egyptian-Chinese relations and of the current visit.

#### Zhao Supports Palestinians

OW211734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed here today China's support for the right of the Palestinian people to national existence and establishment of a state as well as for all the efforts by Arab states to seek an just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue.

Premier Zhao reiterated China's position at a news conference held jointly with President Husni Mubarak at the Al-Qubbah Palace here this afternoon.

Answering questions on the Middle East, Zhao said, "What pleases us is that Arab states universally hold that Israel must withdraw from the Arab land occupied since 1967 and that the Palestinian people must regain their national rights including the right to national self-determination and the right to establishment of a state."

Zhao said, "China appreciates and supports all proposals and efforts that are helpful to a just and reasonable settlement of the Middle East question. As for what a concrete plan to take, China respects the choice made by Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization. China does not like and will not make indiscreet remarks on this matter."



Referring to the proposal on the settlement of the Middle East issue which was adopted at the Arab Fes summit, Premier Zhao reaffirmed China's support for the proposal and said that China considers the proposal as reasonable and realistic and the "basis on which to bring about a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue." He said that the reason why China supports the Fes proposal is that it "conforms with China's consistent position" and that "the Fes summit marks the unity of the Arab countries which is very precious."

Premier Zhao said: "On the basis of Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands it occupied in 1967 and the restoration to the Palestinian people of their national right to existence, all the Middle East countries including Israel will have the right to independence and existence." He said: "But, the right of all countries to independent existence and mutual recognition by each other are two different concepts. It is common knowledge which needs no explanation."

Then, President Mubarak said: "On the Middle East issue China has always supported the Palestinian people's rights including the right to return to their own native land, self-government and self-determination".

#### Zhao on Foreign Policy

OW212316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- "China's foreign policy is consistent, with two basic points: First, to oppose hegemonism and maintain world peace; and second, to firmly unite and cooperate with the broad section of Third World countries," said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this afternoon.

Speaking at a news conference held jointly with President Husni Mubarak, Premier Zhao said: "This policy was reiterated at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. The first countries I visit after the 12th party congress are Egypt and other African countries. This shows that China will further carry out the policy of firmly strengthening unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, as was reiterated at the 12th party congress."

Zhao said, "China has always highly appreciated the role of the Non-aligned Movement in international affairs, and firmly supported the principles of independence, self-determination and non-grouping of the Non-aligned Movement and its position of opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism, hegemonism and any form of foreign domination. China will continue to take this stand in the future."

Referring to Sino-Indian relations, he said: "China and India are two big Asian nations. The two peoples have a long-standing friendship. In the 1950s, there existed very good relations between the two countries. Subsequently, there was an unhappy historical period between China and India, but in terms of the long-standing friendship between the two peoples, this is a very short period. Now that the relations of the two countries have been improved, both sides share the desire to strive for further improvement of these relations. The main obstacle to the development of the relations between the two countries is the border issue which, of course, is a problem left over by history."

He said, "We hold that it is not so difficult to have the problem solved so far as both sides work in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and through friendly negotiations."

"Sino-Indian friendship is in the interest of the people of both countries and beneficial to stability in Asia," he said.

Turning to Sino-Soviet relations, Premier Zhao said, "China hopes to maintain a normal relationship with the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. This hope of China is sincere. We hope the new Soviet leadership will make new efforts to remove the obstacles in bilateral relations."

Text of Press Conference

NC211522 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Press conference held by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang on 21 December at Al-Qubbah Palace in Cairo -- Zhao speaks in Mandarin with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Text] [unidentified moderator] In the name of merciful and compassionate God, we open the press conference with President Husni Mubarak and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. On behalf of the Egyptian press and the foreign press in Egypt, we welcome the visit of the distinguished Chinese guest.

The first question is from Hamdi Fu'ad from AL-AHRAM.

[Question] Mr Premier, you are visiting Egypt on the first leg of a tour that will take you to 10 African and Arab states. Will China -- under the new leadership and after the recent changes -- return to the Third World, and what is China's position toward nonaligned states in general?

[Zhao Ziyang] The foreign policy which is being pursued by the Chinese Government is firm. It is based on [words indistinct]. First, China adheres to its struggle against hegemony and for safeguarding world peace. The second thing is that China adheres to its solidarity and cooperation with the [words indistinct] of the Third World states. The 12th national conference of the Chinese Communist Party, which was held not long ago, affirmed this policy. After the conference, I left for Egypt on the first leg of a tour that will take me to some Arab and African states -- which proves how the Chinese Government has designed its foreign policy, that is, to implement what was stipulated at the 12th national conference on the Chinese Communist Party. We stand firmly on the side of the Third World countries. China always appreciates highly the role that the Nonaligned Movement plays in international affairs. China always supports the position of the Nonaligned Movement states on independence, nonalignment and the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racism and all forms of foreign domination and hegemony. China will continue to follow this policy and adopt this position.

Question by the XINHUA correspondent in Cairo. The question is addressed to His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. On the occasion of the visit of Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang to Egypt, can His Excellency the president shed light on the development of friendship between China and Egypt?

[Mubarak] Actually we and China have been linked by very strong relations for a long time. Egypt, as the brother premier of the State Council said, was the first Arab state to establish relations with China 26 years ago -- I believe in 1955. Relations between Egypt and China since have developed for the better. When I was vice president I visited China in April 1976 at the request of the late president of the republic. The visit was successful. During the visit we exchanged views on international issues, the Middle East issue and bilateral relations. The visit was successful. A warm welcome was accorded by China to a representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt. My second visit was in January 1980, and it too was successful. It was a continuation of the strong relations which existed between the two countries.

The visit of the premier of the State Council to the Arab Republic of Egypt is within the framework of the friendship between the two countries -- a friendship that grows stronger year after year and relations that develop year after year. I consider this visit, after the talks we have held, to be very successful, and it has led and will lead to a better and stronger development in relations between the two countries in all fields. I welcome the brother premier of the State Council, and I always look to better relations between us and China.

[Question by Sana' Sa'id] The question is to President Husni Mubarak. What is your visualization regarding the role that a state like China can assume in the Middle East peace process, especially since you see that the cards of the Middle East issue have been and are still in the hands of the United States?

[Interjection by an unidentified Chinese speaking in Arabic] I have a suggestion. I think that such a question which pertains to the Middle East issue does not belong to one news agency, but perhaps there are many other news agencies that have the same question. Therefore, I think that it would be better if we grouped all the questions on the Middle East problem and then they can all be answered together.

[Mubarak] Are there any other questions on the Middle East? Is there any one who has another question on the Middle East?

[Khalil al-Jumaini from Egyptian radio] The question is addressed to the State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang. The seven-member committee formed by the Fes summit conference under the chairmanship of King Husayn recently visited China. Does China see in the Fes conference resolutions a reasonable basis for the achievement of a comprehensive settlement, and what are the most important points of these resolutions which China considers as the reasonable basis for a settlement?

[Unidentified AL-AKHBAR correspondent] Mr Chinese Premier, before you left Beijing you stated that all the Middle East states have a right to independence and existence. You also expressed support for the Fes conference resolutions. In addition you stated that Israel has the right -- that you are ready to recognize Israel provided it withdraws from all the territories it occupied in 1967. Does this mean that China recognizes Israel? Does this mean that the Chinese Government recognizes Israel?

['Asim Abd al-Muhsin from REUTER] The question is to the Chinese premier. There currently are three plans for the solution of the Palestinian issue -- President Reagan's initiative, the Fes conference plan and the Egyptian-French plan. Does the premier think that one of these plans represents the most exemplary solution for the Palestinian issue, or is it necessary to merge the three plans and come out with a new plan to solve the problem?

[Mubarak] We shall now answer these questions and then we shall consider others.

[Zhao Ziyang] China is very satisfied to see that all Arab states are insisting that Israel withdraw from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and that the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people be restored -- including their right to self-determination, to a return to their homeland and to the establishment of a state in it. China [word indistinct] and (?supports) all the proposals and plans which lead to the finding of a just and fair solution of the Middle East issue. As for choosing a specific plan to be adopted by the Arab states, actually [words indistinct] China always respects the decision which the Arab states and the PLO adopt in this respect. China does not want to make any [word indistinct] or (?comment) about this.

Regarding the visit of the seven-member Arab committee under the chairmanship of King Husayn: During the delegation's visit to China it explained the Fes conference resolutions in detail.

After we heard this explanation we expressed our appreciation and support of these resolutions, because we consider that these resolutions are reasonable and realistic and constitute a basis for a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East issue. China also thinks that these resolutions agree with what China always advocates for a solution of the Middle East issue. Furthermore, the Fes conference resolutions have contributed to the establishment of unity and solidarity in the Arab East.

At Beijing airport, I said that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and that the national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored. On this basis all states in the Middle East will enjoy the rights of independence and existence -- of course, all states in the area, including Israel. For a state to enjoy this right is one thing and recognition of a state is something else. These are two different concepts. This [words indistinct] which I do not think it would be necessary for me to explain in detail.

[Mubarak] With regard to Mrs. Sana' as-Sa'id's question on China's role, I think that China's role is clear from the answers of the State Council premier to the previous questions. I want to say that when any international issue is raised, strong support by the other states becomes necessary. With regard to the Middle East issue, the Palestinian issue, China supports a just solution of the Palestinian issue. It often has reiterated the need for the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own state. This requires international support. China is one of the states which has supported this right since the beginning of the Palestinian problem. China has supported this right in all international organizations -- in the United Nations and in all the forums in which China takes part. It supports the right of the Palestinian people to achieve their legitimate rights and their right to self-determination.

[Question] The question is for the president and the premier. What is your opinion about the most important results achieved by the Chinese premier's visit to Cairo, and what do you predict regarding the future of Egyptian-Chinese relations?

[Mubarak] At the beginning of my statement I gave an idea about the talks which took place between me and the brother Chinese State Council premier. I said that the talks were constructive. I spoke about Chinese-Egyptian relations, and I said that we are always working to develop them. I reviewed part of the history of our relations with China and the beginning of our diplomatic relations with China. As for the results of the visit, I expect that they will be excellent, although it has not ended yet. Why speculate? If we talk about the results of the visit today, what about the rest of the days? Let us wait until the end of the visit and then [words indistinct]. Thank you.

[Question by Hamdi Fu'ad from AL-AHRAM] Again I would like to ask the Chinese State Council premier his opinion about the improvement of relations between Beijing and India, on the one hand, and between Beijing and Moscow on the other. I also would like to hear responses from the president and the premier on the possibilities of beginning peace talks between Israel and Lebanon with the participation of the United States. What are the opinions of the president and the premier on this subject?

[Zhao Ziyang] China and India are considered two big states in Asia. Traditional friendship has existed between the two peoples for a long time, and especially in the 50's relations between China and India were excellent. However, for a certain period of time relations between China and India witnessed unhappy developments, but this period was short compared with the long history of friendship between China and India.



Relations between China and India now have improved and the two countries wish to exert further efforts to improve their relations. The main factor keeping the problem between China and India alive is the question of borders. This problem was left by history. We are confident that as long as the two countries adhere to the spirit of mutual understanding, mutual [word indistinct] and friendly consultation, it will not be difficult to find a solution to this problem. We see that Chinese-Indian friendship agrees with the joint desire and basic interests of the two peoples and also serves the achievement of stability and peace in that area and the world.

China hopes to establish cordial neighborly relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence. This desire by China is genuine. China looks forward to the exertion of new efforts by the new Soviet leadership for the removal of obstacles that stand in the way of improved relations between China and the Soviet Union.

[Unidentified speaker] A question on Lebanon concerning the opinion of the Chinese state council premier and the Egyptian president regarding possibilities for the start of talks between Lebanon and Israel with the participation of the United States within the coming few days, which is a very important development in the area.

[Mubarak] Possibilities for the resumption of relations?

[Question] The negotiations.

[Mubarak] Let us wait until we see what Habib will do, and then we shall comment on this subject. I do not see any point in commenting on anything until we see Habib and until after King Husayn's talks in Washington and Habib's return to the area and see what Habib's efforts will produce regarding the talks or the withdrawal of the forces from Lebanon. I think that it would be better for us to wait. This is my opinion.

With this, we consider the conference closed. Thank you.

#### Mubarak Hosts Banquet

OW212354 Beijing XINHUA in English 2235 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Egypt will open new prospects for the enhancement of relations between the two countries in all domains, said Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at a banquet in honor of the Chinese premier here this evening.

President Mubarak expressed his warm welcome to the Chinese premier. He attached high importance to the fact that Egypt is taken to be the first station of the Chinese premier's African tour.

He praised the Chinese people as "faithful brothers and sincere and honorable friends who have always remained true to their pledges, dedicated and genuinely committed to principles and values, while remaining bound to the very essence of solidarity among all peoples of the Third World."

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said that in the past two days, he had held talks with President Mubarak in a sincere and friendly atmosphere on the comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East question and other international issues of common concern as well as on ways to further develop Sino-Egyptian friendly relations.

"Our talks are fruitful," he said, adding that "both sides hold identical or similar views on many major international issues. We are both satisfied with the development of Sino-Egyptian relations and are ready to continue our efforts to further promote Sino-Egyptian friendship." Zhao Ziyang said, "Thanks to our joint efforts, my visit has been crowned with success."

The banquet proceeded in an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere.

Egyptian Prime Minister Ahmad Fu'ad Mubarak, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and other cabinet ministers as well as Speaker of the National Assembly Sufi Abu Talib were present at the banquet.

Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other members of Premier Zhao's entourage as well as Chinese Ambassador Ding Guoyu were also present.

#### Zhao Cites Egyptian Ties

OW212340 Beijing XINHUA in English 2202 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here this evening that his visit to Egypt "has been crowned with success."

Speaking at a banquet given in his honor by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the Ab'din Palace, Zhao Ziyang said, in the past two days, "our talks are fruitful". "Both sides hold identical or similar views on many major international issues. We are both satisfied with the development of Sino-Egyptian relations and are ready to continue our efforts to further promote Sino-Egyptian friendship."

After recalling the long history of friendly relations between China and Egypt, the premier said, "The historic meeting at the Bandung Conference in 1955 between the late President an-Nasir and Premier Zhou Enlai, two outstanding leaders of our countries, brought Sino-Egyptian relations to a new stage. Egypt was the first among the Arab and African countries to establish diplomatic relations with China. Over the past 26 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties, friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily, our mutual understanding has been enhanced steadily and the scope of cooperation broadened daily."

Premier Zhao said, "Situated astride the continents of Asia and Africa, Egypt has a glorious history of struggle. The Egyptian people have waged protracted and heroic struggles to achieve national independence and safeguard state sovereignty. In April this year, Egypt recovered its own territory the Sinai Peninsula. Now, under the leadership of President Mubarak, Egypt is striving to realize the three major objectives of ensuring security, building up national defence and stepping up economic construction. Egypt is a founding member of the Non-aligned Movement and it has always supported the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, supported the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples in their just struggles against foreign aggression and actively developed its friendly relations and cooperation with other Third World countries, thus playing an important role in international affairs."

Premier Zhao recalled the remarks made by the late Premier Zhou Enlai when he visited Egypt and other African countries at the end of 1963: "The morning sun of freedom has risen and the colonial system of imperialism on the African continent is inevitably heading towards disintegration."

Zhao said, "We are pleased to note that profound changes have taken place in Africa over the 19 years since then. Africa has stood up, full of vigour and vitality and is now a powerful component of the Third World. This is the trend of history which no one can hold back. Gone are the days when imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism could wilfully manipulate the destiny of the world."

The Chinese premier went on, "In the present tense and turbulent international situation, the trouble-ridden Middle East commands the attention of the world. The development of the Middle East situation has a bearing on the vital interests of the peoples in this region and the interest of world peace as well. Israel has long clung to its policy of aggression and expansion, which gravely upsets tranquility and stability in the Middle East and the world at large."

The question of Palestine is at the core of the Middle East issue. The Palestinian and other Arab peoples have fought heroically to recover their lost territories and regain their national rights."

Premier Zhao declared, "The Chinese Government and people have always stood on the side of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and firmly support them in their just struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion. In order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East question, Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the Arab Jerusalem; the Palestinian people must regain their national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish their own state. And on this basis, the countries in the Middle East are entitled to the right of independence and existence."

Premier Zhao said "China has embarked on a road of healthy development in all aspects of its national construction." "To build up our country, we want peace, friendship and cooperation. This is a desire shared by the people all over the world. The Chinese Government has consistently pursued an independent foreign policy of peace and is ready to develop relations with other countries on the five principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. We will, as always, work unswervingly with the people of all other countries to combat hegemonism and maintain world peace."

"As a member of the Third World," Premier Zhao stressed, "China attaches special importance to its friendship with the Arab, African and other Third World countries and works to strengthen its unity and cooperation with other Third World countries. During his visit to Africa in 1963-1964, the late Premier Zhou Enlai put forward five principles guiding China's relations with the African and Arab countries. These principles are: China supports the Arab and African peoples in their struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence; it supports the pursuance of a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment by the governments of the Arab and African countries; it supports the desire of the Arab and African countries to achieve unity and solidarity in the manner of their own choice; it supports the Arab and African countries in their efforts to settle their disputes through peaceful consultations; and it holds that the sovereignty of the Arab and African countries should be respected by all other countries and that encroachment and interference from any quarters should be opposed. We will continue to abide by these principles."

The Chinese premier said that his Africa visit is aimed at "learning from the African people, promoting understanding and friendship and strengthening solidarity and cooperation." "The understanding, friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Chinese and African peoples are not only of great importance to the building of our respective countries, but also in the interest of the maintenance of world peace," he noted.

Text of Zhao Speech at Banquet

NC212034 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, 21 Dec (MENA) -- PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang has called on Israel to withdraw its forces from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.

In his speech at the dinner banquet which President Husni Mubarak hosted in his honor tonight, Zhao Ziyang stressed the need to restore the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homes, determine their future and establish a Palestinian state.

Premier Zhao Ziyang also emphasized that his country, people and government will continue to side with the Palestinian people and all the other Arab peoples and that it firmly supports their just struggle against the Israeli aggression and expansion and for finding a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East.

The following is the text of the speech which the Chinese State Council premier delivered at the dinner banquet:

Your Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, dear friends:

It is our great pleasure to visit Egypt at the beginning of our African tour. As soon as we set foot in your beautiful land we were accorded a warm and sincere welcome by your government and people. His excellency the president is now hosting this grand banquet, an occasion which has deeply touched us. In the name of the Government of China and our people and on my own behalf and that of my colleagues, permit me to express our profound gratitude to his excellency President Husni Mubarak and the Government of Egypt and its people.

Both China and Egypt are states with an ancient civilization and history; the Great Wall and the Pyramids have become symbols of the two shining civilizations. A long time ago -- more than 2,000 years ago -- the Chinese and Egyptian peoples initiated friendly contacts which contributed to the spread of man's civilization and its interaction. In modern times our peoples have continued to exchange affection, support and encouragement in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the sake of attaining and safeguarding national independence. Thanks to the historic meeting which took place between the departed prominent leaders of our countries namely, President Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir and State Council Chairman Zhou Enlai at the Bandung Conference in 1955, Chinese-Egyptian relations entered a new stage. Egypt was the first Arab and African state to establish diplomatic relations with China.

In the 26 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the ties of friendship between our countries have developed satisfactorily, mutual understanding has deepened increasingly and the scope of cooperation has expanded with the passage of time.

Egypt, which is located at the juncture of the Asian and African continents, is famous for a glorious history of struggle. The Egyptian people have waged a valiant and long struggle to win and keep national independence and sovereignty of the state. Egypt regained its territory in the Sinai Peninsula last April. Under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak, Egypt now is struggling hard to realize three great goals: providing security stability, developing the defense capacities and strengthening the economic structure.

Egypt is one of the states which founded the Nonaligned Movement. It always supports the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and backs the Afghan and Cambodian peoples in their just struggle against external aggression. It actively develops ties of friendship and cooperation with all the Third World states and plays an important role in international affairs.

Friends, at this exciting and happy moment we cannot but remember what Zhou Enlai, the departed chairman of the State Council, said when he visited Egypt and other African states as the Chinese people's messenger of friendship in 1963.



He said then: The dawn of freedom has broken forth and the colonialist system of imperialism in the African continent is now heading toward its inevitable collapse. We note with satisfaction that deep changes have taken place in Africa in the 19 years since then. Africa is now standing on its feet and it is full of activity and vitality. It has become a great power in the Third World. This is the historic course which no one can resist. The days when imperialism and the trend of hegemony and colonialism played havoc with the fate of the world have gone forever. The current international situation is marked by tensions and disturbances. The Middle East is considered an area fraught with events on which the world's attention is focused. Developments in the Middle East have a bearing on the interests of world peace, in as much as they have a bearing on the vital interests of the peoples of the various countries in the Middle East.

Israel has been adhering stubbornly to an expansionist and aggressive policy for a long time. This constitutes a serious threat to peace and stability in the Middle East. The Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East question. The Palestinian and all the other Arab peoples have waged heroic and unbendable struggles to regain their usurped territories and restore their national rights. China -- both government and people -- always stands on the side of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples. It firmly supports their just struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion and for finding a comprehensive and just settlement. Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem. The national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored, including their rights to return to their homes, determine their future and establish their state. On this basis all the states in the Middle East will enjoy the right to independence and existence.

China, oh friends, is a developing socialist state. In recent years we constantly have summed up experiences and lessons and amended and completed the policies concerned. We have started proceeding along the sound path of development in various fields of construction. Our aim is gradually to modernize our industry, agriculture, national defense, science and technology in an effort to attain a comfortable standard of living and culture for our people before the end of the 20th century. This is a great and difficult task. We will continue to exert utmost efforts and carry out our duties in a sincere and balanced way. We are confident that we will attain our goal.

To build our country we need peace, friendship and cooperation. The peoples of the world share this desire with us. The Chinese Government always pursues an independent foreign policy based on peace. It is eager to develop its relations with the various states of the world on the basis of the five principles represented in the reciprocal respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression and noninterference in domestic affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

We will strive firmly, as in the past, to resist hegemony and safeguard world peace in cooperation with the peoples of the various states of the world.

In its capacity as a member of the Third World, China gives special attention to its friendship with the Arab and African states and the various states in the Third World. It works hard to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the Third World states. During his visit to Africa in 1963 and 1964, the departed leader of the State Council Zhou Enlai announced the five principles guiding China's relations with the African and Arab states.

They are: Supporting the peoples of the Arab and African states in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in order to win their national independence and safeguard it; supporting the policy of peace, neutrality and nonalignment which the governments of the Arab and African states pursue; supporting the desire of the Arab and African states to achieve unity and solidarity the way they choose; supporting the efforts of the various Arab and African states to settle their disputes through peaceful consultations; and advocating that the sovereignty of the Arab and African states must be respected by all and that aggression and interference by any side must be opposed. We will continue to adhere to these principles.

This is my first visit to Egypt and Africa. Our objective is to learn from the African peoples, increase understanding and friendship and strengthen solidarity and cooperation. China and the African states had similar bitter experiences in the past. Today they confront difficult common tasks. Understanding, friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Chinese people and the African peoples not only are very important to the construction of all our countries but also serve the cause of safeguarding world peace. I hope that this visit by me and my colleagues will contribute usefully to further strengthening and developing the friendly relations which exist between China and Egypt and the other Arab and African states.

Finally, I wish prosperity and well-being to the Arab Republic of Egypt and happiness to its people. I also wish constant development to the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Egypt and good health to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and to the friends who are present here.

#### Zhao Lays Wreaths

OW220048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang this afternoon laid wreaths at a memorial of unknown soldiers and the tombs of the two late Egyptian presidents.

Accompanied by an Egyptian protocol corps, the Chinese premier drove from the Al-Qubbah Palace to a 30-meter-high, pyramid-style memorial at the Nile embankment in Nasr City to commemorate those who had devoted their lives to the defense of their motherland in the October, 1973 war against Israel.

Premier Zhao observed a one-minute silence as a tribute to the memory of the fallen Egyptian soldiers.

He then went a few yards off to place a wreath at the tomb of the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. Afterwards, he drove to the tomb of the late President Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir and laid a wreath there. He signed on the visitors' book.

#### Comment on Tour 'Significance'

OW520526 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Station Commentary: "A Visit of Great Significance"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang of the PRC State Council will start a visit to Africa from 20 December at the invitation of the government of 10 African countries. This is a major event in China's relations with Africa and is of great significance for strengthening China's relations with Third World countries, especially African and Arab countries.

The purposes of Zhao Ziyang's visit to Africa are to enhance mutual understanding and friendship, strengthen unity and cooperation and learn from the African people. As a member of the Third World, China consistently has carried out an independent foreign policy and sided firmly with the Third World in opposing hegemonism and safeguarding universal peace. To strengthen unity and cooperation with the Third World is the foundation of China's foreign policy. Continuing to implement the five principles on China's relations with African and Arab countries -- proclaimed by Premier Zhou Enlai during his trip to 10 African countries 19 years ago -- China consistently has supported the African and Arab countries' struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and against Israeli expansion and racism in South Africa. China also has received effective support from the African countries in safeguarding national sovereignty and building the country. Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit will further strengthen friendly relations and cooperation and enhance friendship and unity between China and the African countries.

Gratifying achievements have been made in economic and technical cooperation between China and African countries. This cooperation is of special importance at present. Due to the economic crisis in the capitalist world in the past few years, the capitalist countries have adopted -- through manipulating the existing unreasonable international economic order -- various measures unfavorable to the Third World in order to shift the crisis into Third World countries thereby causing them serious losses. While consolidating their political independence, Third World countries have developed and achieved economic independence by relying on themselves and strengthening mutual economic cooperation, learning from others' strong points to offset their own weakness, and helping each other. Talks between Premier Zhao Ziyang and the leaders of the African countries and their joint efforts to explore the forms and fields of economic and technical cooperation actively will contribute to the enhancement of self-reliance and the promotion of the national economy by both sides.

May Premier Zhao Ziyang's trip to Africa be successful!

#### MOROCCAN KING RECEIVES ENVOY, VIEWS ZHAO VISIT

OW220418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 20 (XINHUA) -- King Hassan II said today that he welcomes the forthcoming visit to Morocco by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and will "hold fruitful talks with him."

He made the statement tonight in Marrakech, the ancient capital of the country, when receiving the credentials of Chinese Ambassador to Morocco Qin Jialin.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, King Hassan said, "I don't know your premier, but I used to know the late Premier Zhou Enlai very well."

He stressed, "The relations between our two countries have always been excellent. No African or international problems can influence our bilateral relations."

Earlier, Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and minister in charge of foreign affairs Mohamed Boucetta have received the Chinese ambassador separately.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PANAMA

OW201113 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Panama City, December 19 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions ended its visit to Panama and left here for home today.

During the visit, the delegation, led by Wang Xun, alternative secretary of the federation, had talks with officials of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, the National Central Union of Panamanian Workers and other trade unions. The delegation also visited factories, workers' training centers and some places in the countryside.

The delegation which arrived here on December 14 is the first Chinese trade union group that visited Panama in more than 30 years.

PERU'S FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS JOURNALISTS

OW220337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Lima, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today stressed the need to further develop regional cooperation by Latin American countries and enhance their positions with industrialized nations.

Speaking to a visiting Chinese journalists group, the minister said improvement of cooperation was needed to establish a new international economic order and deal with serious negative impact of the economic recession in the capitalist world.

Arias said Peru had taken an active part in the work of the organizations of regional cooperation in Latin America. For Peru, he continued, the most important was the Andean Pact organization which is seeking a common market and developing industry through common efforts of its members countries. Even though the world economic crisis has impeded the process, the countries would work to revitalize the Andean Pact organization, he added.

On Peru-China relations, Arias said there has been considerable development between the two countries in the cultural, financial and economic fields. He hoped technological cooperation would be opened up as well.

The Chinese group arrived here December 16 for a 10-day visit to Peru.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 11TH CYL NATIONAL CONGRESS

## Hu Qili Speech

OW210634 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA) -- Congratulatory speech by Hu Qili at the 11th National CYL Congress on 20 December 1982: "Ardent Expectations."

Comrades! The 11th National CYL Congress opened today. In the past 4 years since the 10th National CYL Congress, the CYL, as the core of young people across the land and as the party's close assistant, has worked hard on various fronts as our country has undergone a historic change. With the development of national construction and reform, gratifying changes have taken place in the mental attitude of young people and the conditions of CYL organizations. CYL activities have now become an increasingly active factor in the political life of our country. The party and the people have shown great concern for and attached great importance to your present congress. Entrusted by the party Central Committee, I extend warm congratulations to the congress and extend cordial regards to CYL members vigorously working on various fronts, to the young people of all nationalities and to youth workers.

More than 3 months ago, our party held its 12th congress which will produce a far-reaching influence on the course of Chinese history. The 12th party congress summarized the party's rich experiences in bringing order out of chaos in the period of great historic change and laid down a correct program for bringing about a new situation in socialist modernization. This program reveals a magnificent picture of the new historical period before the people and youths of all nationalities across the land. The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, which has just come to a victorious conclusion, adopted the new "Constitution of the PRC," the general charter for running the country and bringing it stability, as well as the Sixth 5-Year Plan which is of great significance for achieving the strategic objective for the next 20 years. Thus, in building a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy, we have a definite objective as well as political, ideological and organizational guarantees for achieving the objective; we have a correct road to follow in undertaking socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics, as well as a set of principles, policies and methods adopted according to our country's actual conditions. A situation of greater economic prosperity and greater political unity and progress is now before us. The convening of the 11th CYL Congress immediately after the 12th party congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC to discuss the new situation and new tasks facing the CYL and the younger generation is very timely. This shows that the party fervently hopes that young people will make bigger contributions on the new historic march. It also shows that the CYL is loyal to the party's cause and is determined to be the first to rise with force and spirit and to shoulder the new heavy responsibility with which the times has entrusted the CYL and young people.

Under new historical conditions and in the course of bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, it is more necessary now than any previous period for the party and the state to call on young people to be conscious, work hard and inherit and carry forward the fine traditions fostered by the party in carrying out the youth movement. In the more than 60 years of struggle since the "May 4th" movement in 1919, young people in our country have indeed performed numerous heroic and moving deeds. Two important historical conclusions are inscribed on the glorious record of the youth movement in our country. The first historical conclusion is: To lead the revolution and construction to victory, our party must arouse the consciousness of young people, rely on their strength and give full play to their role as a vanguard and shock force in all undertakings.



The second historical conclusion is: To accomplish something in revolution and construction, young people must accept the party's leadership and Marxist-Leninist guidance, be one with the people and keep to a firm and correct political orientation. A firm and correct political orientation was different, specific contents in different historical periods. Today, a firm and correct political orientation means upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, party leadership and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. These four fundamental principles are a concentrated expression of the will of the people, a choice made by history and a common scientific conclusion reached by numerous truthseeking young people after summarizing their different experiences in struggle. In carrying out the great task of bringing about a new situation in all fields, members of today's younger generation must vigorously carry forward the glorious traditions of the youth movement and keep this historical conclusion firmly in mind.

All the progressive young people in China are motivated by a firm and boundless scientific belief in the cause of the party and people, the socialist society we are building, and the communist movement which has been put into practice. With this belief, one sees the full meaning of life, has the hope for a bright future, and is capable of defying and overcoming all difficulties on the road of advance. Without this belief, one is vulnerable to various shades of ideological corrosion by the exploiting class, leads a spiritually empty and unfulfilled life, or even goes astray. With this immortal scientific belief, one has a tough mind and is full of vigor, never wavers in the face of difficulty or setback, and, fearless of enemy and danger, is ready to sacrifice personal interests, even life itself, in the interests of the people. This is not a moment's impulse, nor religious belief. The revolutionary martyrs and the older generation brought this faith to great victory. We will resolutely take over the torch and continue the struggle to win greater victories.

Comrades, the 12th National CPC Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC pointed out the direction and road for China's youth. The party has put forth the call for striving to bring the ranks of cadres to become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. This call explains that the fulfillment of the magnificent goal to quadruple China's annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century and the country's future advance after the goal is fulfilled have, to a great extent, become the historical task of the current generation of young people. Their attitude toward work, study and life in general will determine the outlook of our great motherland from now until the end of this century and will determine whether we will be able to create a great socialist China with modern industry, agriculture, national defense, and science and technology, and a high level of material and spiritual civilization and democracy. As the older generation of revolutionaries often said, the future belongs to the young people. This truth has never been more concretely and explicitly put forward before the Chinese youths than today. The CYL's task is to unite and lead the young people of the whole country in advancing bravely and with a high sense of responsibility toward the motherland and people, and in shouldering this great historical task.

Needless to say, we have made conscious efforts and scored outstanding achievements in this aspect. However, to a large country with 250 million young people, our work still obviously lags behind the needs of history and reality. There are only 48 million CYL members throughout the country, less than 20 percent of the total youth population. Due to inadequate work and other social factors, a good number of CYL members have failed to play the leading model role. The number and quality of CYL members cannot cope with the needs of the arduous task they shoulder.

After the current congress, CYL organizations at various levels must, while recruiting new members, intensify the ideological and organizational building of the league in order to strengthen the CYL as an advanced mass organization and continuously recruit thousands upon thousands of qualified CYL members from all regions, nationalities and fighting posts in all trades and professions throughout the country. They will, like seedlings full of vigor and vitality, unite and lead the youth of the whole country, blossom and bear fruits on the good earth of the motherland, and become an invincible force in revitalizing the country.

In order to fulfill the task of uniting and educating the youth, the CYL must proceed from the actual situation of the young people's labor, work, study and life, consider their characteristics and enthusiastically and vigorously carry out independent CYL activities by seeking truth from facts. It must strive to achieve effective and good results in all of its ideological work and in its service to youth. Young people are full of vigor, vitality and initiative, but they generally lack the experience of social life and political struggle. Therefore, some of them are easily deceived when they are under the influence and corruption of decadent capitalist thinking and the thinking of other exploiting classes. In view of these weaknesses of the young people, the CYL should make great efforts to strengthen ideological and political work, and guide and help young people to foster lofty communist ideals, correctly understand and handle various problems in their real life and enhance their ability to resist various erroneous thinking. The CYL organizations at all levels should become "homes of the youth" and the CYL cadres at all levels should be "friends of the youth." We should assume a clearcut stand to support and help the advanced youth, fairly and reasonably help youth solve various questions concerning ideological understanding and enthusiastically help some backward youth. We should sincerely be concerned about the small number of youth and juveniles who have committed mistakes; help, enlighten and respect them; believe that they will mend their ways; help them develop confidence in life; pluck up their courage to advance; "bid farewell to yesterday;" and keep pace with the onward march of others. The Young Pioneers are flowers of the motherland and tomorrow's CYL members. The CYL organizations should carry forward the traditions of "the whole CLY leading the Young Pioneers" and firmly strengthen their leadership over the work of the Young Pioneers. While uniting and educating the youth and juveniles, the CYL organizations should strengthen their own building. All CYL organizations, from the central organ down to grassroots organizations, should work in a revolutionary spirit. From among the CYL ranks we should train one group after the other of persons of action who are politically dependable, ideologically up to the mark, diligent in study and capable of creating a new situation in work.

Comrades! While solemnly pointing out the historical mission of the young generation and the CYL, we also fully understand the important responsibility of the party leadership. It has always been our party's fine tradition to be concerned about the future of young people and attach importance to the work of the CYL. At this crucial moment when our party wants to fulfill its general tasks in the new period amid the cooperation between new and old cadres and amid the succession of the new to the old, we hope that the party committees at all levels will work with communists' foresight and sagacity, a sense of responsibility to the party's cause and firmly strengthen and improve their leadership over the work of the CYL, particularly the work of the CYL organizations in the countryside. The party committees at all levels should take the consolidation of the rural grassroots CYL organizations as a part of the all-round consolidation of the party organizations and seriously strengthen CYL building in the countryside organizationally and ideologically. The leading party cadres at all levels should keep close contacts with the youth, understand them and personally do ideological work among them.



The leading party cadres should show concern for the youth politically and ideologically and for their life as well to ensure their healthy growth, and do all they can to help the youth solve various practical problems. We should pay attention to discovering and training persons of ability from among young people and open a broad avenue for them to become qualified persons. We should seriously assign outstanding young party members to do CYL work and timely recruit party members from among outstanding CYL members that meet the qualifications of the party membership in order to bring into full play the role of the CYL as a reserve force of the party.

To be concerned about young people and CYL work is an important task for the whole party, as well as an important task for the whole society. All party and government departments, all democratic parties and mass organizations and all public figures who are concerned about the future of the motherland and who love the youth and youngsters, particularly the teachers of various schools and the personnel doing ideological and political work in various enterprises, should share the work and closely cooperate with each other to actually support CYL work, create good conditions for the healthy growth of youth and juveniles, and do their utmost to train tens of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause.

Then, in our great socialist motherland, our young people will love their country while the country nurtures them. They will love the party while the party leads them to a bright future. Remembering from where their happiness comes, they will respect the revolutionaries of the older generation while the revolutionaries of the older generation, with great foresight, help them surpass the oldtimers. Then, our society will be a moving scene and the new relationship among people will increase the Chinese nation's great rallying force and creativeness ten-fold or even one hundred-fold and thus promote the development of socialist modernization daily.

All CYL members and youth of various nationalities throughout the country, enhance your vigor and strive to forge ahead! The glorious future of the socialist motherland belongs to you! The honor belongs to the young generation that turns its face to the communist future!

RENMIN RIBAO 20 Dec Editorial

HK201310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "To Reinvigorate China Requires the Awakening and Struggle of Young People -- Greeting the Opening of the 11th CYL National Congress"]

[Text] The 11th CYL National Congress opens today. We warmly hail the victorious convocation of the congress and congratulate, in advance, its success.

Not long ago, the 12th CPC Congress formulated a fighting program to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, pointed to us a road of socialist construction for modernization that is full of Chinese characteristics and provided a grand and glorious prospect to the people of various nationalities and the younger generation throughout the country. The recently concluded Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC approved the new constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan and formulated a general program for us in governing our country and giving it security, as well as a short term plan for fulfilling the fighting goal in the coming 20 years. The 11th CYL National Congress is now being held in the wake of the two historic congresses of the party and the state, which means that in the great undertaking of building socialist modernization, the party and the state cherish great expectations for the younger generation in the belief that the young people will act as pioneers in order to stand in the forefront of the struggle.

We are convinced that the members of the CYL, as the close associate and reserve force of the CPC, will never let the party and people down but will, with their loyalty to the party's cause as in the past, unite the broad masses of the young people and play their role as pioneers and shock workers in the new historical march.

Our country is now in a new period of historical development and is confronting new, heavy tasks of construction and reformation. The young people's consciousness and fighting, their adherence to the party's glorious tradition are required more now than before so as to push forward the great cause initiated by the veteran revolutionaries. The contemporary youth movement in our country has all along developed under the leadership of our party, and the historical destiny of the Chinese youth and the party's cause have stood together through thick and thin. History has already shown that the Chinese youth, as an important force in the whole revolutionary movement led by the party, have always accepted the advanced ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the program and proposal of the CPC above all, and fought courageously in the forefront of the revolutionary ranks to make great contributions to the people's revolution and socialist construction, whether in war years or in the period of peace construction.

The present younger generation in our country has grown up under a special historical situation. As a result of the historical wounds caused by the 10 years of internal disorder and the new tests brought by the policy of opening up to foreign countries, not only some people who harbor vicious ideas have cherished the self-imposed illusion about the so-called "crisis of faith" of the Chinese youth, but also some kind comrades once worried about the ideological tendency of some young people. Accompanying the great historical changes since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, young people in our country have ideologically experienced a process of bringing order out of chaos and the development of old things replaced by new ones. The party's concern, education and guidance have given young people confidence, courage and strength. Many people have, in the practice of study and exploration, continuously corrected their direction in order to march forward and consciously corrected some wrong ideas. The young people have seen with their own eyes the great changes which have taken place in the national life over the past 4 years and the resolute measures taken and practical progress made by the party in eliminating both the "leftist" and right incorrect tendencies, in rectifying party style, in hitting hard at serious economic crimes and in safeguarding the sovereignty of the state. They have firm faith in the party and socialism and resolutely support the party's line, guiding principles and policies since the third plenary session. The carrying out of the mass movement of "five stresses and four beauties" and "three loves," and the emergence of thousands upon thousands of "shock workers in the new Long March" fully show the revolutionary initiative of the broad masses of the young people. The 12th CPC Congress pointed out: "Although the 'Cultural Revolution' did them immense harm during their formative years, the overwhelming majority of them are good politically and they have made marked progress in the past few years; the negative features displayed by a small number of young people can be changed through education." Just as what the CPC Central Committee expected 4 years ago, facts have more and more clearly shown that the younger generation in our country is a promising generation which can give full play to its abilities.

To open a new situation in socialist modernization, the key lies in our efforts to train our young people of this generation to be new socialist people who have ideals, morals and knowledge and observe discipline. We should educate and encourage young people to carry out creative labor in all places and posts which the motherland needs and to study hard in order to master knowledge and skills needed in the modernization drive and to become vanguards in effecting a fundamental turn for the better in standards of social conduct.

In the practice of labor, study and struggles, we should truly do well in training and educating youths so that many of them will successively become various kinds of talented personnel who have both communist consciousness and professional knowledge. This is a matter of primary importance which will determine the success or failure of our four modernizations and the face of our party and state in the future. Therefore, the CPC Central Committee shows special concern for the CYL work and the convening of its national congress. The CPC Central Committee has issued a series of important instructions in this connection. Party committees at all levels should attach importance to youth work and resolve to change the present situation in which youth work lags behind the requirements in practical life. With communist foresight and sagacity and a sense of full responsibility for the party cause, party committees at all levels should truly strengthen and improve their leadership over CYL work. Responsible cadres of the party and government should get in touch with youths, understand them and personally do ideological work for them. Young people are simple-minded and enthusiastic, but lack experiences of political struggle and social life. Hence, they can be easily influenced by the bourgeois decadent ideology and the ideology of other exploiting classes. While setting demands on youths and assigning tasks to them, we should pay attention to their immediate interests, provide them with more guidance in life and take active measures to serve them. The entire party should attach importance to youth work and the whole society should show concern for their growth. This is our party's fine tradition and a specific manifestation of the advantage of our country's socialist system. All departments, organizations and units should do their best in this respect.

The convening of the 11th CYL National Congress is an important matter in the political life of our country. The congress will become an important milestone in our country's youth movement, which is developing vigorously. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, let us closely unite with youths of various nationalities throughout the country to march toward the bright future of socialist modernization and contribute all our youth, wisdom and strength to the prosperity, thriving and unity of our motherland.

#### JOURNAL URGES REFORMING CADRE PERSONNEL SYSTEM

HK220122 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Dec 82 p 4

["Opinion" column "From the Monthly TALENT": "Present Cadre System Needs Reforming"]

[Text] Reforming the existing personnel system is an arduous, but urgent task. The present drive to readjust the nation's economy requires a corresponding change in the personnel and management system. Problems such as "feeding at the public trough," "the iron rice bowl" (job security) and life-long tenure are obstacles to the country's modernization drive.

The existing channels for employing cadres are: through state assignment, through transfers and through nationwide and local examinations.

However, the present system is in disorder. For instance, some cadres are employed or promoted arbitrarily, and some vacant posts are filled by the children of retired cadres.

As a result, the ranks of cadres has swelled to some 20 million, but quality of cadres is dropping. All these errors should be corrected.

We should clearly define "cadre" and make a distinction between cadre and professional.

More than 20 million cadres can be put into two categories. One category is the executive workers in the party and government bodies or institutions. They can be divided into those in leading posts and those in charge of routine work. The second category is the professionals: researchers, teachers, doctors, nurses, actors, engineers, technicians and so on. The first group should be called cadres, while the second are generally called intellectuals.

The number of executive cadres should be restricted but the professionals should be increased as much as possible.

#### Hiring

We should develop regulations for hiring cadres. All candidates should undergo strict examination before they are hired.

And there should be a standard set of job qualifications that candidates must meet before they are hired or promoted.

We should also encourage self-study. Those with special abilities, or whose education has reached university levels through self-study can be employed if they pass the examination. They should be given titles and wages commensurate to their ability and jobs.

A checking system is necessary for the reform of the existing cadre system as an important means of cultivating qualified cadres.

Such a system would also provide records for transfers, promotions, demotions, raises, bonuses, and fines.

Such a system should include cadre's political consciousness, professional knowledge, ability and work record.

For scientific and technological professionals the emphasis should be on their professional ability and achievements; for cadres in the party and government agencies, it should be their work and their political and ideological awareness; while for those in leading positions, the assessment should be based on the results of their work and the comments of others.

#### Movement

The movement of professionals from one industry to another should be subject to the needs of the country's economic readjustment. Professional technicians may go from scientific research institutions to industry, from military to civilian industries, from state-owned enterprises to collectively-owned ones, and from places with a strong technological force to places where technicians are lacking.

Professionals can also be engaged for part-time jobs, say, as advisers or teachers.

Those with no tasks in their factories or institutions can be lent, through contracts, to where they are badly needed.

Places or units in need of technicians can seek, through advertising, qualified applicants.

Units in remote areas can attract professionals by offering higher wages. The income of the professionals already working there should be raised, too.

Experts working on the country's key projects can choose their partners and assistants from other sources with the permission of the departments concerned.

A law should be worked out to protect talented professionals. To discover talented people, make full use of them and protect them should be regarded as important tasks of personnel and discipline inspection departments.

BAN YUE TAN ARTICLE ON EDUCATING CPC MEMBERS

HK220801 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 23, 10 Dec 82 pp 6-8

[Article by Qu Jianchong [2575 1696 1504] and Yuan Wenzhong [5913 2429 1813]: "Be Worthy of the Glorious Title of a Communist -- Sidelights on the National Conference on Education of Party Members"]

[Text] "We communists should be worthy of the glorious title of a party member." This was the common aspiration of all comrades who attended the national conference on the education of party members.

Our party is the pioneer force of the Chinese working class. It loyally represents the interests of the people of all nationalities and is the leadership core of China's socialist cause. It has already had more than 39 million members. All the participants at the meeting were of the opinion that the question of whether all comrades in our party can consciously practice the various requirements put forward in the new party constitution and be qualified party members is of great significance in fulfilling the magnificent mission of the party in the new historical period. Therefore, strengthening the ideological construction of the party and doing a good job of educating party members becomes a major issue of strategic importance.

During the meeting they discussed the significance of strengthening education among party members and exchanged their experiences. During the past 4 years, experiments of party rectification have been carried out one by one in Heilongjiang Province. After rectification and education, most party members in the units where the experiments were carried out could play exemplary roles, the number of the party members who could not play such roles was greatly reduced, the combat effectiveness of party organizations and the party's prestige increased greatly and both work and production took a turn for the better. Li Jianbai, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee said that practice has proved that doing a good job of educating party members is indeed the key to party rectification. In the future, we should further strengthen, on the basis of summing up our experiences, our leadership of this work in order to score even greater achievements in this work.

Through practice, the Huichang County CPC Committee of Jiangxi Province has gradually understood that the education of party members is the foundation of work in our rural areas and is one of the committee's long-term fundamental tasks. In order to put an end to the previous malpractice of the party failing to run the party, they have adopted three measures: 1) an appropriate division of labor between party and government. The party committee concentrates its energy mainly on the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. It pays attention to the party's ideological and political work, the construction of party organizations, major production issues and the inspection and enforcement of financial and administrative discipline. The day-to-day economic and administrative work should be done by the government and its relevant departments in order to give full play to the roles of the government departments; 2) putting an end to the long standing practice of assigning members of the county CPC committee standing committee long-term responsibility for the work of certain areas of the county and making them de facto heads of areas.



They have divided up their labor anew according to the daily work of the standing committee and given priority to the party's ideological and political work. As a result, they have overcome the malpractices of indiscriminately paying equal attention to both important and unimportant affairs and of party organization failing to run the party or pay attention to party building; 3) it was stipulated that the party committees at the county and commune levels must hold at least one discussion on the problem of educating party members every 3 months. Zhong Yaoting, secretary of the county CPC committee said that during the first half of this year, the committee specifically held six discussions on the education of party members. Because of the great attention that they have paid to educating party members and building up basic-level party organizations, they have comparatively smoothly carried out the party's line and policies, brought a remarkable turn for the better to the party work style and general mood of the people and society throughout the county and relatively quickly developed their production, setting a new record for the county's grain output last year.

During the meeting many comrades mentioned that in order to strengthen the education of party members, we must grasp communist education as the core. During the past few years, we have carried out more education among our party members in the situation and tasks and in the party's line, principles and policies. This education has played an important role in heightening party members' sense of policy and eliminating the influence of "leftism." However, we have yet failed to systematically teach our party members basic knowledge and theory about the party and especially to carry out sufficient communist education. In the future, we must focus on carrying out communist education with revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline as its main content.

The comrades from the Shgnahai municipal party committee said that since the 12th party congress, the municipal party committee had organized the party members, cadres and masses to study the new party constitution and had carried out education in communist ideology. As a result, the party members have a firmer confidence in communism and the masses have rallied closer around the party organizations. This new atmosphere is heartening. According to statistics from 12 higher education institutions, the number of party constitution study teams has increased from 172 before the 12th party congress to 563 now and the number of their members has increased from 1,900 to 5,700. Quite a few comrades have handed in an application for party membership. In Henan Province, in addition to sending some party members to attend courses in batches in the party schools, more than 1.5 million party members were organized to take part in the education activities of learning from the deeds of Zhao Chune, a good party member. This has satisfactorily promoted raising the communist awareness of the broad ranks of the party members and heightening their party spirit.

In the past, people often thought that education of party members meant the education among the ordinary party members in the basic level units such as factories, villages, schools and shops. Some party member leading cadres also thought that the task of a leader was educating others, but they themselves did not need to receive any education. The participants at the meeting were of the opinion that this time during the education among party members, we should of course pay attention to the education among the broad ranks of ordinary party members. However, we should pay particular attention to the education among our party member leading cadres and require them to take the lead in performing the duties of party members, observing the party constitution and acting as qualified party members. This is the key to improving our party work style.

Huang Zhengxu, director of the Propaganda Department of the Shenyang Municipal CPC Committee said that in carrying out the education in party spirit, discipline and work style which centered on rectifying party work style, the committee stressed starting from the leadership, starting with itself. It treated the leading groups of the organizations directly under the municipal authorities and the county and district organizations as the focal points, grasped the work and set examples levels by level. The municipal CPC committee took the lead in examining its unhealthy practices. It took the lead in making self-criticism in meetings of all the leading cadres of the municipal departments and districts, in correcting unhealthy practices and in returning what had been unlawfully taken or compensating for it. Because the municipal committee adopted a resolute attitude, it has basically put an end to the unhealthy practices which the masses resent of giving meals and presents, getting jobs and housing through pull and embezzeling public property. It has educated the party members and to a certain extent satisfied the masses. Many facts have proved that if the departments and units pay attention to educating party member leading cadres, the education among party members there is more effective.

In exchanging experiences, they mentioned that in carrying out education among our party members, we should proceed from reality, have a definite object in view and pay attention to effect. Zhang Hongrong, Liaocheng Prefectural CPC Committee deputy secretary, said that Liaocheng Prefecture is situated in the northeast plain of Shandong Province and that in the past the prefecture depended on the state for grain supplies and lived on relief funds from the state for a long time. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there have been great changes in their prefecture and the total prefectural industrial and agricultural output value this year was to be double that of 1978. The masses happily say: "In the past, dried pumpkins were our main foodstuff, our hens were our banks and the commune members were as poor as church mice. Now, our grain store is abundant, oil fills our jars and we have new clothes and houses. Even those who have been single for a long time have married. Our life grows increasingly prosperous." The cadres and masses have expressed the view that there have been a few developments that they never imagined would happen. They never imagined that the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee would have such a powerful influence. They never imagined that the responsibility system would be so effective. They never imagined that changes would be so rapid and the situation could be so wonderful. How has this wonderful situation come about? He said that it is mainly the result of education in the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee which has been carried out in the manner of taking into account the state of affairs of the party members' and cadres' minds. It is also the result of the elimination of the influence of the "leftist" ideology, the readjustment of the internal structure of agriculture to suit local conditions, the implementation of the policy of overcoming the tendency of engaging in unitary undertakings and paying attention to both grain and cotton production centering on cotton production and the conscientious implementation of the agricultural production system. Our cadres and masses unanimously expressed the view that: "The responsibility system and the cultivation of cotton are the two cures for Licheng's poverty." Zhang Sijing, deputy secretary of the CPC committee of Qinghua University, said that during the period of the great historical turning point, a part of the party member intellectuals did not, for a time, understand the principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They worried that they might commit rightist mistakes and lacked confidence in the prospects of the four modernizations. In order to solve these problems, since 1979, the university CPC committee has time and again educated their party members in "the situation, line, prospects and confidence" centering closely on maintaining political identity with the party Central Committee.



As a result, they have helped some comrades to eliminate the influence of the "leftist" and rightist ideology, draw a demarcation line between a series of rights and wrongs and strengthen their confidence in the party and in socialism.

The comrades who attended the meeting unanimously expressed their determination to implement the spirit of this meeting in their actual work, do a good job of educating party members and strive to create a new situation in the work of educating party members.

HONGQI ON POLITICAL UNITY WITH CENTRAL COMMITTEE

HK200400 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 23, 1 Dec 82 pp 7-9

[Article by Liu Zhijian - [0491 1807 1017]: "Be More Conscientiously and Resolutely Politically in Line with the CPC Central Committee"]

[Text] It is a matter of prime importance for the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to study, publicize and implement the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. At present, the vast number of commanders and soldiers in our army are conscientiously studying these documents. They are making efforts to unify understanding and action in the light of the program, policies and principles put forward by the 12th party congress, and are striving to fulfill the glorious tasks the party and the people have entrusted to them and to make more contributions in safeguarding and building our socialist motherland. We have much work to do. But to the people's army, which is under the leadership of the party, the most important thing to do is to keep political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. This is a principle of party spirit, which all communist party members and party organizations at all levels must adhere to. It is also a political principle and an organizational principle that all cadres and fighters must abide by. Consciously keeping political unanimity with the party Central Committee is an important sign of whether we are conscientiously studying and implementing the documents of the 12th party congress and an important guarantee for creating a new situation in modernizing and regularizing our revolutionary army under the leadership.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in accordance with the directives of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, the CPC committee of our PLA units has repeatedly emphasized that keeping political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee is a matter of fundamental importance that must be firmly grasped in doing party committee work and political work. It has also put forward concrete demands and measures on this fundamental problem and has done much work. Judging from the overall situation, since this problem has been grasped firmly and consistently, most cadres and soldiers are able to conscientiously implement the party's line, policies and principles in the process of shifting the focal point of our party's work, and marked progress has been achieved in various aspects of our work. However, we must not be satisfied with these achievements. Instead, we must realize that the 12th party congress has set a higher demand for us on the question of keeping political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. We must further do a good job in this respect.

In order to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, the CPC Central Committee pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen party building and enhance the fighting strength of the party to suit the needs and characteristics of the new historical period. Ours is a party of militancy. In order to make it a strong core of leadership in socialist modernization construction, it is necessary to preserve a high degree of centralism and unity in our party. This is a matter of great importance. We must practice democracy within the party, but we must also have a high degree of centralism on the basis of a high degree of democracy.

Only thus can the whole party take concerted action in fighting for the common goal, and only this type of party is really militant.

The fighting strength of the party is chiefly displayed through the role played by the core of the party leadership. But how does the core of party leadership display its role? First it must work out and implement a correct line and correct policies and principles, and must do a good job in organizational work as well as in propaganda and education. Second, it must give play to the exemplary role of all party members in various jobs and in social life. A Marxist political party attaches great importance to the formulation of a correct program, for it is a banner from which the masses of people can recognize the party and decide whether they support it. Simultaneously, a Marxist political party also attaches great importance to concrete action. It holds that, in a sense, concrete action is more important, for only when the whole party takes concerted action in fighting for the realization of the party's program can it rally its determination and win real support and the faith of the broad masses of people. For this reason, all party members must take the requirements of making concerted efforts in the whole party as a fundamental principle in dealing with relations between the individuals and the party organization. They must firmly and consciously keep political unanimity with the party Central Committee. If this principle is sabotaged by unorganization and indisciplined action, the unity and fighting strength of the party will be undermined and the fundamental interests of the people will be damaged.

Political unanimity must be achieved on the solid basis of ideological unanimity with the party Central Committee. The organizational principle of our party has always been: The individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the organizations at lower levels are subordinate to those at higher levels, and various organizations of the whole party and all party members are subordinate to the party's national congress and the Central Committee. This principle and discipline of democratic centralism was established on the ideological basis of a high degree of consciousness. The line, policies and principles of our party are formulated by integrating Marxist-Leninist principles with the concrete conditions of our country. They were from, and are adhered to by, the masses of people. Therefore, without the masses' deep understanding and conscientious support, the party's program and its policies and principles cannot be well implemented merely by means of administrative orders and organizational measures. Thus, when we emphasize the importance of keeping political unanimity with the party Central Committee, it is first necessary to require that all party members have a profound understanding of the party's line, policies and principles both in theory and in practice so that their consciousness can be enhanced in implementation. In other words, we must not only organizationally obey the spirit of the central authorities and make a statement to show our resolute support of it, we must also change our past attitude of knowing only the how without knowing the why and change the status of having only half of the knowledge. Only when political unanimity with the party Central Committee is achieved on the basis of unified understanding and a high level of political consciousness can it be firm and reliable and be able to withstand the test of tortuosity and complications in the process of practice. Now, the 12th CPC National Congress has already put forth fighting programs and tasks for the new historical period and has formulated a series of policies, principles and measures. We must first endeavor to get a deep understanding of the essence of these programs, policies and principles, and grasp their spirit so that we can solve various problems in our recognition by linking them with practice and unifying our understanding in light of these policies and principles.

There is another question that needs to be clarified. When we emphasize the basis of ideological unanimity, we do not mean that if we do not understand the party's policies and principles, we can disregard them and do whatever we like. On the contrary, it means a higher demand for keeping unanimity with the party Central Committee in action. Being Communist Party members, both our words and actions must always be in keeping with the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. We must not say or do anything that is not in keeping with, or is even against, the central authorities. This is the political discipline which we must abide by.

We must take concrete action to keep political unanimity with the party Central Committee. Keeping unanimity with the party Central Committee is not an empty slogan, but a principle of concrete action. A fine tradition of our party is that when we say it, we must do it. The proletarian political party and the people's army always act on they have said. This shows that they are highly responsible for the people. We must resolutely carry out the fighting program of the 12th CPC National Congress and adhere in a down-to-earth manner to the party's line, policies and principles display the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and do our bit for the rejuvenation of the country and the people's happiness. When we say or do anything, we must take the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as our guide, take the documents and directives of the party Central Committee as our standard, and obey the unified leadership of the party Central Committee. All party members must unexceptionally and resolutely carry out the principle of democratic centralism which the new party constitution has reiterated, that is, "various organizations of the whole party and all party members are subordinate to the party's national congress and the Central Committee." We will not allow such practices as saying yes but meaning no, complying in public but opposing in private, overtly agreeing but covertly opposing, feign compliance and implementing this principle according to one's likes and dislikes. We will not allow any factional action. We will not allow any pragmatic attitude toward the directives of the central authorities, that is, implementing only that part of the central directives that conforms to the partial interests of some people or their units. We resolutely oppose the trend of ultra-democracy and the decadent behavior of liberalism.

We must actively and creatively implement in our practical work the spirit of the directives of the central authorities. Keeping unanimity with the party Central Committee does not mean to blindly and mechanically carry out the directives of the Central Committee. Instead, it means to implement them in the light of the concrete conditions in our localities and units. We must carry out the directives of the Central Committee in a correct way rather than copy them mechanically in a simplified way. Only thus can we create a lively new situation in our practical work. The CPC Central Committee ardently expect that the PLA will continue to be a great wall of steel guarding our socialist motherland in the great struggle of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and be an important force in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. We must, in light of the actual conditions of the army, make concrete efforts to score new achievements in various aspects, such as in strengthening military and political training and enhancing the fighting strength of the army, in carrying out a long-term activity of learning from the advanced units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization, in training a generation of new people who have ideals, morality, cultural knowledge and sense of discipline, in speeding up construction of the frontier defense and in fulfilling the arduous tasks of guarding the frontier and guarding the four modernizations construction. We must make new contributions through our actions for the realization of the party's program and tasks.

In order to keep political unanimity with the party Central Committee, it is necessary to overcome all obstructions of the "leftist" and right erroneous tendencies.

As to various wrong words and deeds, we must carry out education or criticism, sometimes even necessary struggles against them, according to the seriousness of the errors. The present political situation of stability and unity is one of the best in our country since it was established. Permanent stability is an inevitable trend. However, since the pernicious influence of the "Great Cultural Revolution" has not yet been completely eliminated, and due to the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas and the remnants of feudal ideas, various erroneous ideological trends still exist to different extents within our party, our revolutionary ranks and society. Some people who have been more seriously influenced by "leftist" ideology or bourgeois liberalism do not quite understand the party's line, policies and principles mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Proceeding from "leftist" or right ideologies, they have misinterpreted, doubted and even resisted the party's policies. A small number of people with ulterior motives have adopted an antagonistic attitude toward the party's present policies. Some of them are trying to preserve the erroneous practices of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and some are fundamentally opposing the four basic principles. There are actually a small number of the remnants of the Lin Biao clique and the "gang of four" who are still occupying some leading posts, waiting for an opportunity to make trouble and opposing the correct line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We must keep a clear head toward all this. We must make a concrete analysis of these problems with the scientific methods of Marxism and treat different problems in different ways. Problems of recognition must be solved through persuasion and education; but obstructions from either "left" or right must be resolutely removed, or struggled against if necessary.

Emphasizing political unanimity with the party Central Committee is the need of safeguarding the fundamental interests of the party and the people, and the need of implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It is also a common desire of the broad masses of cadres and soldiers. The unity between the people of all nationalities throughout the country achieved on the basis of the whole party keeping political unanimity with the party Central Committee is a fundamental guarantee of the victory of our socialist modernization drive. We must fully understand this and take effective action.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON REFORM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEM

HK170807 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 82 p 5

[Report by Jing Zhiping [2529 5268 1627]: "Actively and Properly Accelerate the Reform of the Economic System -- On the Forum Held by the State Commission for Reforming the Economic System"]

[Text] At a forum recently convened by the State Commission for Reforming the Economic System, some economists and responsible comrades of economic departments in Beijing enthusiastically supported the strategy put forth by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC -- to actively and properly accelerate the reform of the economic system.

The comrades participating in the forum held that it was correct to place the focus of reform on three tasks -- substituting taxes for delivery of profits, giving full play to key cities and reforming the commercial circulation system -- in the next 3 years. If we can make a breakthrough in these fields, we will not only be able to help forward the whole economic system reform but also create a completely new state of affairs in the economic situation throughout the country.



Our existing economic system has so many weaknesses that it simply must be reformed. For example, such conventional practices as "everybody eating from the same big pot" and "everybody keeping a secure job" and the phenomena of enterprises showing no concern for society's demands and the development of technology, divorce between rural and urban areas and between departments and regions, and so on have seriously obstructed our country's economy from rapidly developing. Therefore, how to conscientiously make use of the law of value and to give full play to the roles of various economic levers such as salary, price, taxation, credit and so on within the scope of planned economy has become an important problem in the reform of the economic system. Our economists hold that, under the present circumstances of the infeasibility of thorough reform being carried out in such fields as the pricing system and so on, it is a correct and completely feasible measure to quicken the pace in substituting taxes for delivery of profits. For this reason, they emphasize that we must train a great number of economic management personnel in such branches as statistics, accounting, taxation and so on, and improve our work in collecting the basic appropriate information.

Our economists hold that we must be more courageous in carrying out the reform. We must take those cities with a relatively developed economy as key cities, help forward the neighboring rural areas, unify production planning and circulation and thus build up different types of economic zones with different scales. In those areas with a relatively developed economy, we must merge prefectural organs with municipal organs and entrust the cities with the leadership over those counties around them. All existing enterprises subordinate to provinces should be administered instead by the cities where they are located. All the above-mentioned measures are examples of bold reform. These steps of great significance will surely have influence on various economic sectors. Also, if this experiment succeeds, the productive force will be greatly liberated and a new situation will certainly emerge in the socialist relations of production in our country.

At present, a prosperous socialist market is emerging. The key link to enhancing commodity circulation between rural and urban areas is to make production, exchange, distribution and consumption form a real benign cycle. In a certain sense, the problem of commerce has become the major contradiction in our present economic work. The State Commission for Reforming the Economic System has, following the directive of Premier Zhao Ziyang, organized the practitioners and theorists concerned to work out and examine the draft plan for reforming the commercial circulation system.

The responsible comrades of the State Commission for Reforming the Economic System hope that theorists and practitioners of the economic circles throughout the country will actively engage in the theoretical studies in the economic system reform and in the practice of various reform experiments. The economic system reform, which is the basic guarantee for the realization of the strategic goal put forth by the 12th CPC Congress, urgently needs the joint efforts of all people in our country who are determined to carry out the reform.

This forum was presided over by Comrade An Zhiwen, vice chairman of the State Commission for Reforming the Economic System. More than 20 comrades, including Yu Guangyuan, Xu Dixin, Pan Yao, Yang Jun, Zhou Taihe, Tong Dalin, Liao Jili, Wu Junyang, Lin Zili, Jiang Yiwei, He Kuang, Yang Peixin, Wang Jue, Wang Daming and Shang Backun, participated in the forum.

REPORT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM

HK211125 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 5

[Academic report by Jiang Yingguang: [5592 2503 0342]: "Eleventh Symposium on Problems of Economic and Social Development Strategy Held"]

[Text] On 22 December the symposium on problems of economic and social development strategy held its 11th forum. The discussion centered on the problem of economic development strategies in China's agriculture.

Those comrades who delivered speeches all held that since the third plenary session, the party has taken a series of important measures to shift priority from heavy industry to that of agriculture in economic work. The bumper harvests in 4 consecutive years promoted the development of the consumer goods industry and the upturn in heavy industry has significantly changed the economic situation. Confronted with the new situation in the economic development of agriculture, we are therefore required to make new breakthroughs in all fields of industry and commerce. Agriculture is the essential element to make the national economy get onto the track of a benign circle. Meanwhile, industry, commerce and other trades must be centered on the track of treating agriculture as the basis. While talking about agriculture, we must give consideration to industry and commerce as well. Otherwise, it is still the view of small agriculture.

In order to achieve the strategic goal of economic development in the coming 20 years, a basic change is needed in the economic development strategy of agriculture.

1. We must have a clear understanding of modern agriculture, which consists of both the part of the overall development of grain, industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing, and the part from production to processing, and the further development from industry, agriculture to circulation. Modern agriculture is developing toward specialization and socialization. We must change our previous agricultural idea which put grain above everything else into the present conception of large agriculture. This change may rectify the previous work style of pressing for sowing and harvesting and reporting disasters and good tidings, overcome the previous shortcoming of carrying out agriculture by administrative means and prevent the occurrence of long-term shortages of some agricultural and sideline products as in the past.
2. We must change the previous practice of merely grasping the 1.5 billion mu of arable land to the proper exploitation and utilization of the total land throughout the country, and resolutely carry out the policy of never relaxing our efforts in developing the production of grain and diversified economy.
3. We must continue to implement the party's various economic policies in rural areas and perfect and develop various responsibility system in agricultural production. Those comrades who delivered speeches stressed that the responsibility system in agricultural production, with the all-round contract system as its main form, has created a new situation in the economic development of agriculture and is a major breakthrough in the economic work in rural areas. Those engaged in the work of economic theory must research this change and go to the practice of the masses to sum up experiences, discover and develop new theories.
4. We must comprehensively utilize science and technology and speed up economic development in agriculture. Sustained development in agriculture needs science. At present many peasants treat science and technology as "the god of wealth." To adapt ourselves to the situation, we must establish and perfect various service systems of agricultural technology, establish agricultural technological centers in various areas and popularize and promote various suitable technologies.

We must establish advanced systems of agricultural education and train agricultural technical personnel in various fields. We must gradually create necessary working and living conditions for the technical agricultural personnel.

5. We must develop commodity production so as to bring about the development of the change from self-sufficiency toward specialization and socialization in our country's agricultural economy, and change the mere production of raw material to the comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry and commerce. It is a big problem that the circulation outlets are not active in rural areas. We must continue to take a more liberal policy, make all channels smooth and enliven the economy in rural areas.

6. We must protect agricultural resources and maintain the ecological balance. There exists a serious problem now in this field with loss of water and erosion of soil, environmental pollution, damage of resources and ecological imbalance. All this has produced disastrous effects on the development of the agricultural economy. It is a very urgent task to protect agricultural resources, including the maintenance of stability of arable land and the establishment of a fine ecosystem.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON EXPLOITING RURAL TALENT

HK210921 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Increase the Exploitation of Intellectual Resources in the Countryside"]

[Text] Increasing the exploitation of intellectual resources in the countryside plays an important role in promoting present agricultural production and has strategic significance in laying the foundations for the long-term development of agriculture.

Exploiting intellectual resources means exploiting talented people. Talented people are the basis for construction. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation in the countryside has been flourishing, and there is consequently an extremely urgent need for talented people there. Due to the gradual implementation of the economic responsibility system and other rural economic policies, the peasants' enthusiasm and initiative for production is at an unprecedentedly high level, and the lively situation of learning and applying science has arisen all over the countryside. However, our existing agrotechnological contingent is still too small, and is nowhere near sufficient to cater to the demands of the development of production. The flourishing of diversified economic management, and the appearance of embryonic forms of commodity production such as specialized households, specialized groups and economic associations, has pushed the structure of the rural economy toward the multiple development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, industry and commerce, and brought about a gradual transition toward specialization and socialization of production. The continued exploitation of local people of talent, and bringing fully into play the function of skilled craftsmen and intellectual youth, will take the invigoration of the rural economy a step further; but if the majority of these people have mastered only traditional production skills, they will find it difficult to adapt to the needs of the creation of a new situation in the modernization of agriculture. Only by concentrating our efforts on training a new group of talented people, establishing a contingent of people who have grasped the modernized technology involved in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, industry and commerce, and a contingent of people who has grasped the management of agricultural economy, will we be able to promote and guarantee the realization of modernized agriculture.



In order to exploit intellectual resources, we must increase investment in them. In some places people are quite willing to spend money on production and construction, but cannot bear to increase investment in intellectual resources. The result of this is that, due to a lack of talented people and of science and technology and scientific management, much of the investment in production and construction fails to produce the economic results it should, and even serious waste occurs. To develop production, investment in production and construction is absolutely necessary, but should be coordinated with investment in intellectual resources, so that the latter can conform to the needs of economic development. Investment in intellectual resources does not produce big returns in a short time, but once a big group is trained and puts its skills to use, it can increase the benefits obtained from investment in production and construction by several times. From the point of view of long-term strategy, investment in intellectual resources is the most economic and the most beneficial form of investment; this has already been proved by the experience of economically developed countries. We must have this sort of farsighted approach, and make investment in intellectual resources a matter of prime importance to their exploitation and to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Ours is a big country with many people and a poor foundation. Rural investment in intellectual resources must rely on the state, but even more on the economic strength of localities and collectives; all three must be used. Regular schools and institutes of higher education must train talented people at high levels for the countryside, and the economy of localities, countries and collectives must foster them at primary and middle levels. Only in this way can we exploit intellectual resources in the countryside more quickly and satisfy the need for different kinds of intellectual resources there. Shazhou, a relatively economically developed county in Jiangsu Province, used its own money and worked out its own methods to train a group of talented elementary students of polytechnic school standard, thereby ameliorating the situation of urgent demand for talented people in the areas of agriculture, sideline production and industry. This country's experience could provide reference material for areas with the same conditions; and counties whose conditions are less favorable than those in Shazhou can, based on their needs and capacities, do whatever and however much they are capable of, so as to gradually create the conditions to increase the exploitation of intellectual resources.

Intellectual resources must be exploited by combining all the special characteristics of the rural areas. When training peasants to grasp science and technology, great attention must be paid, when deciding on content, to their production needs and economic interests. Material must be presented in many forms and in a short time. A minority of key people can take turns to be released from work for study, while the majority of study in their spare time, depending on how busy they are; they should be sent out of the area to study, teachers should be invited in, and so forth. Those young people in the countryside who have graduated from elementary or middle school are our prime targets in the work of investing in intellectual resources and fostering talented specialists.

Our millions of hardworking peasants have rich experience in traditional production and techniques, representing a great and valuable store of knowledge. If we can open up this valuable store and use it to cultivate modernized agricultural science and technology and economic management, it will certainly help in the promotion of the construction of agricultural modernization. Party and government organs at all levels, and all agricultural and educational departments, must exert great efforts toward education in the countryside. The main leading cadres of all provinces, prefectures and counties must strengthen the work of leading the exploitation of intellectual resources in the rural areas and must draw up plans and measures, and make concerted efforts to carry out this strategically significant work well, so that the talented people in our rural areas can come forth in great numbers!

GUANGMING RIBAO URGES CHERISHING INTELLECTUALS

HK210218 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "We Must Cherish Still More the Living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus"]

[Text] Jiang Zhuying was the most promising scientist of the country in the field of optical research, and Luo Jianfu was an outstanding electronics engineer. Both of them contributed to scientific and technical inventions at the international level, which the country is badly in need of. One was only 43 years old and the other was 47. In respect of the era, they were living in a golden time of scaling new heights in science and technology. What a contribution they could have made to the socialist modernizations if they had been able to continue their work for another 20 or 30 years! However, they suddenly died, and how could people keep from shedding tears! Jiang Zhuying, in particular, was known by the people to be tirelessly studying and working for 20 years and they called him a "perpetual motion machine". Nobody could ever have thought that of him when he was suddenly ill, lying on a hospital bed, when a doctor detected an egg-sized malignant tumor in his liver and other serious symptoms. People were surprised by his sudden death which made us ponder deeply: For many years, the working conditions and standards of living of the intellectuals and the middle-aged intellectuals, in particular, have not improved. They have done a lot of work but their earnings are very low. According to statistics, the death rate is high for middle-aged intellectuals from departments in various areas. An increasing number of living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus will die prematurely if we fail to improve their working conditions and their living standards and fail to cherish them. This will greatly affect the four modernizations.

The realization of the four modernizations is based on science and education and the development of science and education depends on intellectuals and their inventive initiative. It is impossible to realize the four modernizations and to fulfill the great task of quadrupling the total annual output in industry and agriculture in this century without the participation of intellectuals. At present, the intellectuals around 40 and 50 years old, in particular, who are shouldering the responsibility of furthering scientific, technical and educational development, are the backbone of various fronts. They are undertaking the arduous task of catching up with advanced international levels of science and technology and raising the scientific and cultural levels of the people of our nation and building a higher degree of material and socialist spiritual civilizations than that of capitalism. To be more concerned for and to cherish the 5 million or so middle-aged intellectuals, in particular, the tens of thousands of living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus, is the vital interest of the 1 billion people and is the bright prospect for realizing the four modernizations. To take good care of the middle-aged intellectuals means taking good care of the vital interests of the people and to cherish the middle-aged intellectuals means ensuring the realization of the four modernizations.

It is true that our state is relatively poor, and the working conditions and the living standards of the workers, peasants and cadres engaged in manual labor ought to be improved. However, in respect of work and responsibility, the working conditions and living standards of the intellectuals, and the middle-aged intellectuals in particular, are in need of immediate improvement. Actually, there are bright prospects for improving the working conditions and living standards of the intellectuals in light of the present conditions of the state. Some problems can be resolved easily by spending a little money or not even spending a cent. But why is it that some easy problems have not been handled promptly in various areas and departments?

This is mainly because they fail to attach importance to intellectuals. Precisely as Comrade Nie Rongzhen said: "It is a manifestation of ignorance to underestimate the role of intellectuals, but this prejudice has long existed in the history of our society and of our party." During the 10 years of turmoil, the "gang of four" went far beyond the limit in despising and discriminating against intellectuals. Since the 10 years of internal disorder, the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the importance of intellectuals of the country are a component part of the proletarian rank; this was announced by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on behalf of the Central Committee in March 1978. However, up to now, because of the "leftist" tendency which has not yet been eliminated, some comrades have failed to acquire a better understanding of the proposal put forward by the Central Committee and hold that those who have picks in their hands, or those who run the lathes, are workers' and that those who are engaged in scientific research or laboratory work are not laborers; and some comrades even hold that the intellectuals are "living off" others. Now we intend to make all leading cadres as well as the workers understand that all intellectuals are a component part of the proletarian rank and that mental labor has become even more important and plays an irreplaceable role in modernization. If we are clear on this point, we will strive to improve the working conditions and living standards of the intellectuals and we will take the initiative in attaching importance and cherishing the tens of thousands of living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus.

In order to take good care of and cherish the intellectuals, the middle-aged intellectuals in particular, we should not only vigorously improve their living standards, but also attach great importance to giving full play to their work skills; in this way, they can give full play to their wisdom. Politically speaking, we should fully trust them and truly regard them as forces on which our party can rely, and take good care of them. Of course, the units in which Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu worked took care of them. However, in various departments and units, there is still a serious situation by which the intellectuals cannot give full play to their skills, and we can see everywhere the phenomena that politically the intellectuals are not respected, and it is very difficult for the intellectuals to join the party. This situation has not changed. Cases of suppressing and retaliating against intellectuals are very common. We should not allow this situation to go on.

The purpose of the party and the state in training talented persons is to encourage them to give full play to their skills and to shoulder the arduous tasks of building socialism. If we pay attention only to their weak points, and neglect their strong points, this will fetter and suppress the enthusiasm of intellectuals, and this will be a great loss to the cause of the party and the state. The waste of talented personnel is the greatest waste. The key to implementing the policy on intellectuals is to encourage them to practice what they have learned. We should clear away all the stumbling blocks and promptly resolve the problem of misemployment, and encourage intellectuals to give full play to their initiative in the socialist modernizations. At the same time, we should take good care of their political enthusiasm and politically encourage them to make progress. We should admit qualified intellectuals into the party. The stirring deeds of the tens of thousands of intellectuals like Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu have incontrovertibly proved that the majority of the intellectuals of the country are a real component part of the rank of the working class and many of them are outstanding representatives of the working class of the country. The party will strengthen its fighting force and raise its prestige among the masses of people if we have even more communists like Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu in our party.

Leading cadres at all levels should, first of all, take the lead in taking good care of and cherishing the living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus, and all workers and the whole of society should also shoulder this unshirkable duty. We should whip up public opinion in taking care of and cherishing the intellectuals throughout the country.

Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu have left us rich spiritual wealth. Their premature deaths have given us a warning: We must take good care of and cherish still more the living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus in order to make our socialist country a modern and powerful state.

PARTY, STATE ISSUE DIRECTIVE ON 'DOUBLE SUPPORT'

OW210809 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee, State Council and Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee have called on the people and army men throughout the country to promote activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to army dependents, support the government and cherish the people through celebrating the 40th anniversary of the "double support" during the 1983 Spring Festival.

This directive is transmitted by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and State Council and office of the Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee in circulating the "Report Concerning the Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the 'Double Support Movement' and Launching of 'Double Support' Activities" submitted by the Ministry of Civil Affairs and PLA General Political Department.

The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, State Council and Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee point out: It has been 40 years since the initiative in 1943, of the annual Spring Festival activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to army dependents, support the government and cherish the people, which have become a fine tradition of our party, government, army and people of all nationalities in the country. However, the close relationship between the army and the government, and between the army men and the people, was seriously damaged during the decade of internal turmoil. Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and along with the gradual implementation of various policies and principles, relations between the army and the government and between the army men and the people have improved markedly through the common efforts of the party, government, army men and people. The 12th CPC National Congress has formulated the correct program, policies and principles for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. To build closer relations between the army and the government and between the army men and the people and strengthen the unity between them is an important guarantee for accomplishing the gigantic task put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress. During the Spring Festival in 1983, all leading party, government and army organs and trade union, CYL, women's federation and militia organizations at various levels must, in combination with the work to publicize and study the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, and in accordance with the actual situation in each locality and department, conduct extensive and in-depth education on the great significance of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to army dependents, supporting the government and cherishing the people and other relevant policies and regulations among the masses of people, cadres and PLA commanders and fighters and thoroughly solve some problems left over from history, affecting relations between the army and the government and between the army men and the people. Local party and government organizations at various levels should take the initiative in helping solve some problems in army building and teach the cadres and people to show concern for, and cherish, the PLA and safeguard its honor. PLA units should make greater efforts to support and assist local construction. For example, PLA units can, in accordance with needs and available resources, give technical guidance at construction projects, help the masses combat and overcome natural disasters and assist in construction of projects strategically located and difficult of access.



It is necessary to advocate the practice of learning from and helping each other between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people in jointly launching the activities on socialist spiritual civilization, establishing and developing new relations between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people reflecting socialist spiritual civilization, and striving to bring about a fundamental change for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, prevailing social practices and the party's style, and for building China into a modern socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy.

The "report" submitted by the Civil Affairs Ministry and PLA General Political Department said: Around the Spring Festival in 1943, the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region government issues a directive on launching a month-long activity to support the army. The rear detachment also proposed a month-long activity to support the government and cherish the people, thereby forming a high tide in "double support." Subsequently, all revolutionary bases launched the activities without exception, thus promoting the grand unity between the party and government and between the armymen and civilians and giving a strong impetus to ensuring the struggle against the enemy and promoting production. The Spring Festival in 1983 will mark the 40th anniversary of the "double support movement" launched in Yanan. During the period around the Spring Festival, the armymen and people throughout the country should launch extensive and in-depth "double support" activities in order to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition, establish and develop new relations between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people, reflecting socialist spiritual civilization, and help promote a new situation in unity between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people.

The "report" calls for carrying out penetrating education on supporting the army and cherishing the people during the "double support" activities in 1983. It is necessary to organize the broad masses of armymen and people to conscientiously study and vigorously publicize the thesis put forth by the report delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress concerning "striving to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization." It is necessary, in light of reality, to conduct education to love the CPC, socialism and the PLA and on the great significance and glorious tradition of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to army dependents, supporting the government and cherishing the people as well as other relevant policies and regulations. Party and government leading organs at various levels must pay keen attention to the education of cadres. First of all, leading cadres at various levels must fully understand the significance of building closer relations between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people and strengthening the unity between them under the new situation and effectively correct the idea of some cadres in neglecting "double support" work.

The "report" calls for joint celebration, in various forms, by people's governments, at and above country level, and PLA leading organs, at and above regimental level, around the Spring Festival. Local party and government leading organs should send responsible comrades to visit PLA units to earnestly solicit their opinions on local work and help PLA units stationed locally to solve problems in preparations against war, military training, performance of duty and practical life and educate the masses to maintain the safety of military installations, in order to enable PLA units to smoothly complete various tasks. All localities must also inspect the implementation of the policy to give preferential treatment to army dependents. PLA units should send responsible comrades to visit local party and government leading organs and inspect the implementation of the policy to support the government and cherish the people and other relevant policies and regulations.

It is necessary to actively assist local construction and public undertakings and give technical assistance to the construction of projects strategically located and difficult of access. It is also necessary to help local people build "civilized villages," "civilized streets" and "civilized schools," so that the army can become important in building both material and spiritual civilization for the local people and a reliable force in maintaining social stability. Local and army leading organs at various levels should conscientiously analyze the situation in the unity between local army units and governments and between the army and the people, summarize the "double support" work in 1982, revise the "double support" pledges, and study and formulate better measures for carrying out "double support" work.

#### STATE COUNCIL DECIDES TO ISSUE TREASURY BONDS

OW161325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0417 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- In order to properly pool financial resources from various quarters to accelerate the development of energy, transport and other priority projects, the State Council has decided: The issuance of treasury bonds will continue in 1983, with a total face value of 4 billion yuan. Of the 1983 issuance, bonds amounting to 1.8 billion yuan will be sold to state and collectively-owned units, while people in both rural and urban areas will be called on to buy the rest, amounting to 2.2 billion yuan. The treasury bonds sold to individuals carry an 8 percent annual interest.

In order to do a good job in the issuance of the treasury bonds, the State Council recently issued a "Circular on the Issuance of Treasury Bonds in 1983."

The circular says: Our national financial situation at present has made a remarkable turn for the better. However, shortage and decentralization of funds is still a conspicuous problem in our economic work. A fundamental way to solve this problem is to strive to develop production, practice economy and improve economic results. At the same time, it is necessary to adopt appropriate measures to raise a portion of the funds from various units and people in both urban and rural areas. It is feasible to continue to sell a certain amount of treasury bonds to people in both urban and rural areas, because their income has remarkably increased and so has their bank savings in recent years. While studying and publicizing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, all localities should seriously do a good job in publicizing the issuance of treasury bonds, make the broad masses of people further understand the political and economic significance of buying the treasury bonds and thus make them combine their enthusiasm for fulfilling the party's fighting tasks with actions to support national construction.

The circular emphasizes: In issuing the treasury bonds, we should adhere to the principle of rational distribution and voluntary purchase. The people's governments at all levels should make rational distribution of the bonds according to local situation and the financial ability of the people in both urban and rural areas. The people's governments must first do good ideological work as a basis and adhere to the principle of voluntary purchase. They should not divide the bond equally among the people, nor should they arbitrarily apportion the bonds to the people and then make deductions from the latter's wages.

The circular also calls on newspapers, journals, radio and television stations and other media to give good publicity to the issuance of the treasury bonds.



## Regulations on Bonds

OW162330 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0410 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- Regulations governing 1983 Treasury Bonds of the PRC (adopted at the regular meeting of the State Council on 21 September 1982)

## Article 1

In order to concentrate the financial power of all quarters for the promotion of socialist modernization, it has been decided to issue 1983 treasury bonds of the PRC.

## Article 2

The treasury bonds will be sold to state and collectively owned enterprises, departments in charge of various enterprises, local governments, institutions, mass organizations, PLA units, public undertakings, well-off rural communes and production brigades, and individuals in urban and rural areas.

## Article 3

The total amount of treasury bonds will be decided by the State Council. The treasury bonds will be issued beginning 1 January 1983.

Deadline of payments: The payments by various units are to be concluded by 30 June and the payments by individuals are to be concluded by 30 September.

## Article 4

Interest on treasury bonds: The treasury bonds purchased by various units will bear an annual interest of 4 percent, while the treasury bonds purchased by individuals will bear an annual interest of 8 percent.

All interest will be calculated from 1 July 1983. Interest will not be paid for the period of payments made before 1 July 1983.

The interest for the treasury bonds will be paid in a lump sum at the time of the repayment of the principal. They will not be calculated on a compound interest basis.

## Article 5

The unit of calculation for the treasury bonds will be renminbi. Receipts will be given to various units that purchase the treasury bonds. The receipts may be registered with names and the units that purchase the treasury bonds may report the loss of the receipts for redocumentation. The treasury bonds will be issued to individuals who purchase the treasury bonds. The denominations of the treasury bonds will be 5, 10, 50 and 100 yuan.

## Article 6

The repayment of the principal and interest of the treasury bonds will be made starting the sixth year after the issuance of the treasury bonds. Individuals who purchase the treasury bonds will draw lots once for all [yi ci chou qian 0001 2945 2132 4706]. Five annual repayments will be made to individuals in 5 years and 20 percent of the total amount of the treasury bonds purchased will be repaid each time. Various units that purchase treasury bonds will not participate in drawing lots. The total amount of treasury bonds purchased by various units will be repaid in five annual installments in 5 years.

Article 7

The issuance of and the payment of principal and interest for the treasury bonds will be handled by the People's Bank of China and organizations under its jurisdiction.

Article 8

The funds obtained through the issuance of the treasury bonds will be handled and used in a centralized way by the State Council to facilitate the development and stabilization of the national economy.

Article 9

The treasury bonds shall not be used and circulated as bank notes and private buying and selling of the treasury bonds are prohibited.

Article 10

The forgery of treasury bonds or acts that cause damage to the credit of the treasury bonds will be punished in accordance with the law.

Article 11

The explanation of the regulations governing 1983 treasury bonds will be handled by the Ministry of Finance as authorized by the State Council.

COMMENTATOR ON AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK220255 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Carry Out Agricultural Capital Construction by Relying on the Strength of the Masses"]

[Text] With regard to agriculture, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress: "Our country has abundant resources of labor power, so we must pay close attention to increasing the investment of labor. In rural areas we must put their rich manpower to good use in agricultural capital construction according to their local conditions." It is a good opportunity to concentrate our forces in carrying out agricultural capital construction during the idle season between winter and spring. We must lose no time in grasping this work well.

In the past few years there has been rapid development and restoration in agricultural production in China. But generally speaking, the basis of agriculture is still weak and we are still a far cry from freeing ourselves from the state of "depending on nature." In order to attain the grand objective of developing the economy put forward by the 12th CPC Congress and to enable agriculture to have a great leap forward, one of the indispensable and important measures is to strengthen all capital construction in agriculture and improve production conditions. Since we have implemented the responsibility system in rural areas there has been a marked increase in labor efficiency and we have large amount of surplus manpower. Through increasing the investment of labor, we will have more favorable conditions to strengthen agricultural capital construction.

When we talk of strengthening agricultural capital construction, some comrades instantly link it with the mistakes of "left" deviation, deem it unnecessary and dare not spend more efforts in carrying it out.

In the past we did do some foolish things that wasted money and manpower; for instance, we did not proceed from reality, run things according to natural law, seek economic results, but practiced formalism, arbitrarily gave orders and engaged in egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. We will never do such foolish things again in the future. But we must also be aware that we did score great achievements in agricultural capital construction in the past. Just imagine, without the large amount of farmland water conservation construction since the founding of our country, how could our agriculture have achieved the present results? Therefore, in the days to come, we must continue to strengthen agricultural capital construction and lay a solid foundation for a more rapid development of agriculture. Particularly in recent years, through rehabilitation and in places where the problem of providing the masses with sufficient food and clothing has been basically solved, we must accumulate forces to gradually and fundamentally change the situation of low and unstable yield and strive to transform poverty into prosperity.

At present, agricultural production is operated mainly by each respective family, therefore, there occurs a new problem of how agricultural capital construction can be carried out under this new condition. The practice of some localities shows that it is not difficult to solve this problem provided we consult with the masses. Since we have carried out the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, good or bad operation has been more closely connected with the interests of the peasants. Those peasants who have grain and money to spare are eager to further increase their yield and income and become richer. Therefore, they are willing to invest money and labor on agricultural capital construction that benefits them economically. They also ask the leadership to help them solve all sorts of relevant problems. Recently, we have witnessed moving stories in a number of places that peasants have formed into joint families and teams to reclaim barren hills, build water conservation projects, set up bases and repair highways. This provides most convincing evidence.

Agricultural capital construction is a mass activity of millions of peasants in building modern socialist agriculture. The range of this activity is wide and the amount of projects enormous; therefore, it cannot and should not be run totally by the state. The investment of the state can only be focused in some large and key projects and the large amount of construction should rely mainly on the strength of the masses themselves. In other words, it would mean to rely on the financial resources of the locality, and draw funds and labor investment from the collective economy and the broad masses. It is imperative to mobilize the peasants to work on the land they contract, built water conservation projects and improve the soil. Through consultation with the masses it is necessary to stipulate a certain amount of working days every year for each family to put into public agricultural capital construction. Therefore, we must adhere to the policy of "whoever benefits should be responsible." The key to accelerating the speed, raising the quality and bringing about early benefits from each construction project is to run the various forms of responsibility system well. Some localities have adopted the systems of "contracting specialized jobs and reckoning payment according to fixed quotas," "fixing the tasks, quality, payment, rewards and punishment," "fixing contracts for teams, tasks for households and output quotas for each household and assigning households full responsibility for task completion" and so on. They have closely combined "responsibility, rights and benefits" together and have achieved relatively good economic results.

In order to do a good job in agricultural capital construction it is imperative to rely on the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants. We must connect this job closely with the interests of the masses. We must act according to our capability, pay attention to efficiency and strive to succeed and gain benefits wherever projects are carried out. Provided the masses get benefits, they will make concerted efforts and attain good results in this cause.

STATE'S FARM PURCHASES REPORTED AT RECORD HIGH

OW520159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Government purchasing agencies throughout China have bought more grain, cotton and cooking oil this year than any previous year, the Ministry of Commerce announced today. By December 15, they had purchased 51,019,500 tons of grain; 5,350,000 tons more than in the same period of 1981. The amount of cotton purchased reached 2,819,000 tons, exceeding the corresponding 1981 figure by 336,500 tons.

Government purchasing agencies had by December 15 procured 2,203,040 tons of edible oil, accounting for 93.8 percent of the annual purchasing quota. Peasants are still selling cooking oil to the government, averaging 3,000 tons a day.

Purchases of pigs, poultry, eggs, vegetables, tea, wool, skins and other products also increased. The government has bought enough vegetables to ensure that people in most northern cities may consume half a kilogram of vegetables per person per day throughout this winter and the next spring.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS GRAIN OUTPUT INCREASES

HK520256 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Qinghai, Tianjin, Guizhou and Hunan Increase Grain Output"]

[Text] Qinghai Province's total grain output this year reached 1,867 billion jin, an increase of 271 million jin, or 17 percent compared with the preceding year -- an output second only to the record of 1.91 billion jin in 1980. This was the second peak year in total grain output since liberation.

The suburbs of Tianjin Municipality triumphed over serious drought this year. Total grain output reached more than 2.4 billion jin, an increase of 11.8 percent compared with the preceding year. Total cotton output reached 930,000 jin, an increase of more than 100 percent over the preceding year. Total output for oil-bearing crops reached 84 million jin, with an average per mu yield of 141 jin. This was the second year of a bumper harvest since the founding of the PRC. Total output of vegetables put on the market reached 1.55 billion jin, an increase of more than 200 million jin compared with the preceding year.

Total grain output for Guizhou Province this year could reach 13.3 billion jin, an increase of more than 1.9 billion jin, or more than 17 percent over the preceding year, exceeding the highest level in history. Total output of rapeseed, a main economic crop, reached 9.2 million dan, an increase of more than 40 percent over the preceding year. Output of flue-cured tobacco showed an increase of approximately 30 percent over the preceding year, and that of tea leaves an increase of 4.4 percent.

Hunan Province this year reaped a bumper harvest for crossbred rice planted in 17 million mu of land. Total output reached 11.5 billion jin, an increase of 1 billion jin compared with last year's peak, with an average per mu yield of 676 jin, an increase of 10 jin over last year.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES MAJOR PROJECTS

OW211427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Nine major agro-scientific projects that were planned for this year have opened and gone into trial-operation on schedule, a spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery confirmed today.

Of these, seven belong to provincial agro-scientific institutions which also serve regional and national needs, and the other two are under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. They are all equipped with modern scientific instruments and other facilities, the ministry spokesman said.

A computerized testing center of the Institute of Pedology and Fertilizers under the Chinese Academy of Agriculture Sciences, for example, conducts 500,000 tests of 100,000 samples a year. One testing system is able to resolve trace elements from one-1,000 millionth part of a sample the spokesman noted.

This and four other newly-constructed projects -- the central laboratory of the Sichuan Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the agricultural testing center of the Hubei Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the central laboratory of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the loess highlands agricultural testing center of the Shaanxi Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences -- specialise, entirely or in part, in soil science and fertilizer, indicating the great importance China has attached to soil improvement. Earlier news reports said that since the winter of 1978, soil surveys had been conducted in nearly 1,500 of China's more than 2,100 counties.

At least two projects are devoted to improvement and development of seed strains. One is a seed chamber at the crop strain resource institute under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, in which seeds of improved strains may be preserved for a maximum of 30 years without their quality being affected.

The other is the agro-biological genetics and physiological research center under the Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

The last two projects are the rice institute under the Guangdong Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the soybean institute of the Jilin Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

While conducting research and tests, said the Ministry of Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Fishery spokesman, the nine projects also help train specialists of senior middle ranks. Meanwhile, they serve as centers of international academic exchanges.

The seven projects at the provincial level also serve regional and national needs. The agricultural resting center in Hubei, for example, is designated to serve the Yellow and Red soil areas in southern China, in addition to Hubei Province.

#### WORK BEGUN ON THREE LARGE PARTICLE ACCELERATORS

OW220857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Development and construction work on three large particle accelerators have begun in Beijing, Lanzhou and Hefei, said Xie Jialin, deputy director of the Institute of High Energy Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.



The Beijing electron positron collider will be built in the western suburbs of Beijing. The High Energy Research Institute is in charge of the project. Initial designing of the project has been completed, and pre-fabrication research on various key components has been started. The project will be completed in 1987.

The main building of the accelerator will be 325 meters long and more than 80 meters wide. Together with affiliated facilities, the project will cover an area of 60,000 square meters.

The energy of the accelerator's single electron and positron beam will be 2.8 billion electron volts, and its available energy will be 5.6 billion electron volts.

The accelerator will also be able to produce synchrotron radiation as a byproduct, which has many uses. The completion of the accelerator will play an important role for theoretical and experimental research of basic particles and the application of synchrotron radiation, Xie said.

The Lanzhou heavy ion accelerator is to be built by the Lanzhou Institute of Modern Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Its main part will be a separated sector cyclotron accelerator and the injector will be a sector focused cyclotron accelerator. Between the main accelerator and the injector will be a 60-meter long beam transport system. The beam energy will be 100 million electron volts, the deputy director said.

Construction on the main building for the project was begun in 1978. Production of magnets for the main accelerator, radio frequency cavity, and vacuum chamber with a volume of 90 cubic meters has also been started. All the equipment will be installed and readjusted in 1985 and is expected to go into production in 1987.

The completion of the project will greatly promote China's research of heavy ion nuclear physics, synthesis of new nuclides and application of nuclear technology, Xie said.

The Hefei synchrotron radiation accelerator will be built by the China University of Science and Technology. The accelerator is a multi-purpose large new illuminant, and the beam energy of its main equipment will be 800 million electron volts, the deputy director said.

When constructed, the accelerator will be able to provide X-ray, vacuum ultra-violet light, visible light, and highly intensive and stable synchrotron radiation in the infra-red spectrum. Such radiation can be widely used not only in the research of such basic specialties as physics, chemistry and biology, but also in various technological fields such as materials science, surface science, metrology, medicine, microscopy, and X-ray lithography of large integrated circuits. The completion of the accelerator will promote on a large scale the development of technology of various fields.

The design and pre-fabrication research for the device have now been completed. Work on engineering designing and construction has started. The whole project is expected to be completed in 1987.

#### 1982 COAL PRODUCTION PLAN PREFULFILLED

OW211443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- China completed today the 1982 plan for cutting 625 million tons of coal 10 days ahead of time, according to the Chinese Ministry of Coal Industry.



By the end of this year, the ministry said, the figure is expected to be 642 million tons, 3.2 percent greater than last year's output, or topping that of the record year 1979 which was 635.5 million tons.

Since the start of this year, the ministry recalled, mines across the country topped their targets every month even in February when there was a nationwide four-day holiday as well as in the hot and rainy seasons.

Up to today, China's major coal producers, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia and Heilongjiang as well as 32 mining administrations have completed their annual production plans, according to the ministry.

Shanxi Province, the country's leading coal producer, has already produced 137 million tons more than the figure for the same 1981 period.

China's 1982 plans for the production of dressed coal and for tunnelling have also been completed ahead of schedule.

According to the ministry, improved management upgraded coal production and the rate of gangue in coal was reduced by 0.15 percent. Coal dust dropped by 0.26 percent.

The consumption of wooden mine props and sleepers in producing every 10,000 tons of coal this year was 80.06 cubic meters, 10.29 cubic meters less than in the previous best year of 1980.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI RETURNS FROM NPC SESSION

OW200636 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC has triumphantly ended after 18 days in session. Deputies from Jiangxi will return to Nanchang by a special plane this morning. This is a report from the airport. Welcoming the deputies are responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC committee and office cadres.

Dear listeners, the special plane arrives at the airport on time at 1005.

Comrades Bai Dongcai is leading the deputies off the plane, smiling and waving to the welcomers. Zhang Yuqing, (Yang Yongfeng), (An Jian), (Chen Yan), (Shang Fang) and other responsible comrades step forward and shake hands with the deputies.

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTS PRESIDIUM

SK190505 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress held its first session at the banquet hall of the (Nanjiao) guest house on the afternoon of 18 December. The session elected 20 executive members of the presidium. They are Bai Rubing, Zhao Lin, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wu Kaizhang, Gao Keting, Zhao Feng, Zhang Ye, Li Yuang, Xu Jianchun, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzhen, Zhang Fugui, Zeng Chengkui, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Jiechen, Wang Baomin and Liu Gan. The session approved a report submitted by the credentials committee on the general situation of deputies and the qualifications of deputies elected in by-elections. It also decided who are to be deputy secretaries general of the congress session, approved the agenda of the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, approved the methods for the adoption of resolutions for this session and approved the namelist of nonvoting participants of the congress session.

The session also decided that the deadline for deputies to submit motions will be 1700 hours 23 December. Zhao Lin, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided at the presidium session. The credentials committee held a meeting prior to the presidium session.

GUANGDONG MEETING SCHEDULES CONGRESS SESSION

HK190246 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Summary] The 21st Meeting of the 5th Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee decided today that the 5th session of the 5th provincial people's congress will open in Guangzhou on 23 December. This decision was made after the 46 participants had heard a report on preparations for the session. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and examined the draft agenda and other matters concerning the forthcoming provincial session. Committee Chairman Li Jianzhen presided at the meeting. Also present were Vice Chairmen Ou Mengjue, Zhong Ming, Xiao Junying, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Xiao Huanhui, Yun Guangying, Wang Zhouyao, Li Xuexian, Ouyang Shan and Luo Xiongcai.

GUANGZHOU PLA MEETING CONVEYS NPC SPIRIT

HK180536 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] The Guangzhou PLA units held a report meeting on 17 December to convey the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC to the cadres and staff of the organs. NPC deputy and Guangzhou PLA units Commander You Taizhong delivered a report. He said: The units must take the lead in seriously studying and publicizing the new constitution. We must work up an extensive and sustained study momentum.

You Taizhong said: In implementing the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the units must first strengthen the building of the army and raise its quality, strengthen China's defense force and defend the smooth progress of socialist construction. We must promote production by the units, economize expenditures and lighten the state's burden. Our army is not only a steel Great Wall defending the motherland; it must also become a major force in building material and socialist spiritual civilization. You Taizhong stressed in conclusion: Our task is to brace our revolutionary spirit, work hard and strive to implement the new constitution, victoriously accomplish the Sixth 5-Year Plan and create a new situation in socialist modernization.

Guangzhou PLA units Political Commissar Wang Meng presided and spoke at the meeting.

HUNAN MEETING SCHEDULES CONGRESS SESSION

HK190240 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Summary] The 18th meeting of the 5th Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Changsha on 18 December, committee Chairman Wan Da presiding. The meeting will deal with matters concerned with the forthcoming fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. The meeting adopted a resolution on convening this session on 27 December. Present at the meeting were Vice Chairman Gu Sen, Luo Qiuyue, Yin Ziming, Qi Shduliang, Wang Hanfu, Tao Zhiyue, Wu Zhiyuan, Kong Anmin, Shi Bangzhi and Liu Chunqiao.

GUIZHOU SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK190257 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Summary] The 18th Meeting of the 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Guiyang on 18 December. The meeting decided that the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress will open on 25 December. Committee Chairman Xu Jiansheng presided at the meeting, which is being held to convey the spirit of the recent NPC session and prepare for the forthcoming provincial session. Vice Chairman Luo Dengyi delivered a report conveying the spirit of the NPC session, and Vice Chairman (Zeng Xianhui) conveyed the main points of Comrade Peng Zhen's speech. Also present were Vice Chairman Wu Su, Dai Xiaodong, Zhang Liang, Luo Ying, Ye Gulin, Long Xianzhao, Bai Lin and Geng Wanqing.

KUNMING PLA RALLY CONVEYS NPC SESSION SPIRIT

HK190643 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2305 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] On the morning of 17 December, the Kunming PLA units held a rally to convey the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. NPC deputy and Deputy Political Commissar Shi Jingban delivered a report. Over 2,300 persons, including cadres and fighters of the leading organs of the Kunming PLA units and units stationed in Kunming, listened to the report.

In his report, Shi Jingban stressed the great importance of the new constitution and the main points of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He said: The new constitution is a relatively complete, scientific and mature constitution. The new constitution lays down clear-cut stipulations regarding the work and building of the armed forces. It expresses the attention and concern of the state and people for the armed forces.

He stressed: The army is the pillar of the state's political power. Every member of our army is a citizen of the state who has rights protected by the constitution and also the obligation to implement and defend the constitution. The Kunming PLA units are located on the motherland's southwestern border. We shoulder the glorious task of defending the motherland and building up the border region. Hence, every commander and fighter must seriously study, enthusiastically publicize and resolutely implement the new constitution, preserve its dignity and ensure its enforcement.

In implementing the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we must strengthen the building of the army, step up preparedness against war, gain knowledge of science and culture, improve our military and political qualities, strengthen China's national defense force and defend the smooth progress of socialist modernization. We must make contributions to speeding up the army's revolutionization, modernization and regularization and to creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

After this report, Kunming PLA units Political Department Deputy Director Wang Chuanan put forward demands on the units' study of the new constitution.

KUNMING PLA COMMANDER DISCUSSES MILITIA WORK

HK200916 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] At the recent conference on militia work of the Kunming PLA units, Kunming PLA units Commander Zhang Zhixiu and Political Commissar (Xie Zhenhua) spoke on the issues of inspiring revolutionary spirit and creating a new situation in militia building. In his speech, Kunming PLA units Commander Zhang Zhixiu put forward five requirements to do militia work well:

First, it is necessary to inspire revolutionary spirit, have firm devotion to the revolution and have a high degree of a political sense of responsibility. Second, it is essential to foster the revolutionary spirit of plain living, hard struggle, hard work, being able to endure hardship and fearing no martyrdom. Third, it is imperative to strengthen building of militia leadership groups at all levels so as to make them meet the needs of the four modernizations as quickly as possible. Fourth, we must improve the leadership work style and the method of work and go deep into realities to conduct investigation and study in a down-to-earth way. We must pay attention to discovering and solving new problems in the course of work. Fifth, we must eliminate the weak links in our leadership work.

In his speech, Kunming PLA units, Political Commissar (Xie Zhenhua) put forth three views:

First, it is necessary to fully understand the role and functions of militia work and further strengthen militia building. Second, it is essential to strengthen the leadership of CPC committees, particularly CPC committees of localities over militia work. Third, it is imperative to grasp seriously and well the building of the force of full-time militia cadres, attach importance to strengthening training of full-time militia cadres and pay attention to enhancing their work level and work ability.

#### CHENGDU PLA RALLY COMMENDS NEW CONSTITUTION

HK180257 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] The Chengdu PLA units' leading organs and the units stationed in Chengdu held a rally on the morning of 17 December to convey the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. NPC deputy and Chengdu PLA units Political Commissar Wan Haifeng presided. NPC deputy and Commander Wang Chenghan delivered a report. He demanded that the commanders and fighters of the units strive to be models in studying and implementing the new constitution and make greater contributions to creating a new situation in the work of the units and fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Commander Wang Chenghan said in his report: The new constitution approved by this session is the fundamental law of the land which possesses Chinese characteristics, suits the needs of socialist modernization and has the nature of long-term stability. It is the general charter for governing the land in peace in the new historical period. It is the reliable guarantee for accomplishing the vast goal of socialist modernization.

He said: The Sixth 5-Year Plan approved by the session is a major measure for accomplishing the vast goal of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value between 1981 and the end of the century. It is the current action program for China's socialist construction and the first blueprint for achieving the strategic goal envisaged for the next 20 years. The targets set by this plan are clear, and its measures are effective. It is practical and encouraging.

Political Commissar Wan Haifeng set demands on the PLA units in his speech. He said: We must at all times and in all places uphold the dignity of the new constitution and resolutely struggle against all words and deeds that violate it. The units must actively take part in socialist economic construction, work together with the masses to build a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization and make greater contributions to fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan.



NEI MONGGOL CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

SK170928 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] The 14th standing committee session of the 5th autonomous regional people's congress concluded in Hohhot on the afternoon of 16 December after a 4-day session. The session relayed the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, studied the Constitution of the PRC and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and adopted a decision on the date for the convocation of the fifth session of the fifth regional people's congress, a draft report on the work of the fifth regional people's congress standing committee, a draft resolution on the quotas of deputies to the sixth regional people's congress and problems regarding their election, a resolution on conscientiously implementing the law of the People's Republic of China for the protection of cultural relics and strengthening the protection of cultural relics, a resolution on the provisional regulations for people's courts at all levels of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region to levy [words indistinct] tax on economic disputes, a resolution on the arrest according to law of (Tian Fenglin) and some personnel changes.

The session also discussed and adopted a draft agenda and schedule for the fifth session of the fifth regional people's congress. It discussed and adopted draft namelists for the presidium, secretary general, permanent chairman, executive chairmen, deputy secretaries general and motions examination committee which will be submitted to the fifth session of the fifth regional people's congress for examination and discussion.

Ting Mac, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting on the afternoon of 16 December. Vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee were present at the meeting. President of the regional higher people's court, chief Procurator of the regional people's procuratorate and responsible comrades of the departments under the organs of the regional people's congress standing committee attended as nonvoting delegates.

NEI MONGGOL CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 19 DEC

SK190343 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress ceremoniously opened at the (Wulanqiate) theater in Hohhot on 19 December. At 0830 Ting Mao, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the regional people's congress, declared the session open. The hall resounded with the majestic national anthem of the PRC. Chairman Ting Mao relayed the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress at the session.

Ting Mao said: At panel discussions of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, deputies pointed out: With the general program for creating a new situation in all fields set forth at the 12th party congress, with the new constitution for running the country well and for ensuring the state's stability and with Premier Zhao's report -- which is a good program of action for realizing the strategic objective of the four modernizations -- our state has boundless prospects so long as we work unswervingly to implement them.

Ting Mao continued to talk about his personal experiences in the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. 1) The economic and political situation of our country has become better and better year after year and has a bright future; 2) the people are full of confidence about implementing the new constitution of long-term stability; 3) the socialist democracy of our country is strengthening and developing day by day and we will create a new situation in democratic work.

Ting Mao said: Having attended the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, we deeply felt that the party and the state showed much concern for the people of minority nationalities. The new constitution and Premier Zhao's report have implemented the party's policy on nationalities, embodied socialist democracy, expanded the rights for regional national autonomy and paid much attention to accelerating the development of the economic and cultural undertakings in national minority areas.

At today's session, the delegate's credentials committee made a written report on the examination of the qualification of deputies. The fifth autonomous regional people's congress has 932 deputies. Some 774 of them attended today's session. Also attending the opening ceremony as executive chairmen were Wang Yilun, Gao Zengpei, Shen Xinfu, Liu Chang, Sun Lanfeng, Zhang Rugang, Han Feng, Qi Junshan, Seyinbaryar, Boroldai and Ochir Hotokto. Attending today's session as nonvoting delegates were all participants in the fifth session of the fourth regional CPPCC congress. Also attending today's session as nonvoting delegates were some responsible persons of the regional CPC committee, people's government, all departments of the regional people's government and organs of the regional people's congress standing committee.

Since the afternoon of 19 December, panel discussions have been held to study and discuss all relevant documents of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

#### Hears Reports

SK210237 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 December, the fifth session of the fifth regional people's congress held its second plenary session. The meeting heard a government work report made by Kong Fei, chairman of the regional people's congress, a report on the implementation of the 1982 national economic plan, a report on the 1983 national economic plan made by Baoyan Batu, chairman of the regional planning committee, a report on the implementation of the 1982 financial budget and a report on the 1983 financial budget-ary estimate made by (Zhou Junqiou), acting director of the regional financial office.

Kong Fei's report was in three parts: 1) a year for developing economic construction in all fields; 2) striving to create a new situation of socialist modernization in Nei Monggol Region; and 3) strengthening socialist civilization.

Comrade Kong Fei urged the people of all nationalities throughout the region to hold high the banner of the 12th party congress, to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and to further rally closely round the party Central Committee in order to enhance the unity among the people of all nationalities, between the army and the government and between the army and the people for further consolidating and developing the patriotic united front and fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of all fronts. We should work in unity to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our region and work hard to build Nei Monggol Region into a united, civilized region.

Gao Zengpei, presiding chairman of the session and vice chairman of the regional people's congress, chaired today's session. Attending today's session as presiding chairmen were Ting Mao, Liu Chang, Sun Lanfeng, Chang Rugang, Seyinbyar, (Cai-Qi-Er-Hu) (Zhan-Bu-La-Ga-Bu) and (Bao Yin). Members participating in the fifth session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee attended the session as nonvoting delegates. Beginning 21 December the session will hold group discussions.

SHANXI PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION OPENS 19 DEC

HK200805 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fourth Shanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Taiyuan on 19 December. Vice Chairman Zhu Weihua presided at the opening. Present were Vice Chairmen Li Zhimin, An Zhifan, Chen Shunli, Yu Lin, Tao Jian, Zhu Jingzi, Ling Daqi, Li Shunda, Wang Dingnan and 201 committee members. Chen Shunli conveyed the spirit of the national CPPCC session, and Ling Daqi delivered a provincial CPPCC standing committee work report. The meeting began group discussions in the afternoon. The participants will attend the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress as observers.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA VISITS PHOTO EXHIBITION

SK210537 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] On the morning of 19 December, leading comrades of the city including Chen Weida, Liu Gang, Wu Zhen, Chen Bing, Wang Enhui, Cao Zhongnan and Lu Da viewed an exhibition of [word indistinct], photography, fine arts and calligraphy at the municipal industrial exhibition hall. Viewing the exhibition at the same time were Zhou Yiping, leading comrade of the scientific and technological commission under the defense ministry, leading comrades of the Tianjin Garrison District, PLA units stationed in Tianjin and responsible comrades of the municipal office for defense industry, the propaganda department of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal trade union council, the municipal cultural bureau, the municipal federation of literary and art circles and other relevant departments. Many experts on photography, fine arts and calligraphy and noted personages also viewed the exhibition. Some artists drew pictures at the exhibition.

SHENYANG PLA'S LI DESHENG AT PAINTING EXHIBIT

SK190143 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Excerpt] An exhibition of calligraphical works and paintings by retired cadres and cadres on convalescence leave opened at the Shenyang soldiers' club on 15 December under the sponsorship of the leading organizations of the Shenyang PLA units. A total of 67 calligraphical works and paintings are on exhibition. These works vividly reflect the spirit and high aspirations of the retired veteran cadres as well as their colorful life after retirement. Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua viewed the works on exhibition.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG REPORTS ON DPRK VISIT

SK200401 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] A delegation of Liaoning Province headed by Comrade Guo Feng, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, visited the DPRK. After the delegation returned home, members of the delegation made separate reports on strengthening the friendship between China and Korea. In the reports, they extolled the great achievements in socialist construction and in the just cause of national unification scored by the fraternal Korean people under the leadership of the KWP [Korean Workers Party] headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They emphasized the need to further strengthen the friendship between China and Korea and to cherish the great, blood-cemented friendship and militant unity between the two peoples.

In October 1982 the delegation of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee headed by Comrade Guo Feng visited North Pyongan Province and Pyongyang Municipality in the DPRK. The delegation returned home on 25 October. The delegation was warmly received and welcomed by leaders of the KWP and the Korean people. While in North Pyongan Province, the delegation met with Kim Pyong-yul, responsible secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial KWP Committee, and other comrades. Amid a sincere, cordial and friendly atmosphere they talked glowingly of the traditional friendship and amicable cooperative relationship between peoples in the border areas and exchanged information on their respective situations in economic construction. Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the KWP Central Committee, received and feted all the comrades of the delegation and held cordial talks with them in Pyongyang.

During the visit, members of the delegation saw for themselves the tremendous achievements scored by the fraternal Korean people in socialist construction and in the just struggle of independent and peaceful unification of fatherland under the leadership of the KWP headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Korean people are industrious, ingenious, civilized and polite and have a high sense of organization and discipline. An atmosphere of prosperity prevails in all places. Two million people of North Pyongan Province, with an area of 12,000 square kilometers, are carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of plain living, hard work and self-reliance. They produce 1.2 million tons of nonferrous metals annually. In addition to meeting its own needs, the province has surplus coal for export. It has built a heavy machinery plant which can produce 2,500-hp internal-combustion engines and 10 cubic meter excavators, the Kusong and Sinuiju textile mills with 100,000 gauze spindles and other projects. In agriculture, the province has already brought all farmland under irrigation and completed the electrification of agriculture and is marching toward overall mechanization and extensive use of chemical fertilizers. According to what they were told, the province's annual grain output is enough for 3 years' consumption.

Education has developed rapidly. There was no college in the province before liberation. Now there are 22 colleges of all kinds. Eleven-year compulsory education is being universally implemented. The people of North Pyongan Province have also achieved great achievements in spiritual construction. Wherever the delegation went, the people it met -- whether men or women, old or young -- were all very polite. Factories are paying great attention to production along civilized lines. The factory areas are clean and the workshops are in perfect order. Cities are well constructed and managed and are beautiful, clean and convenient.

After the delegation returned home, Comrade Guo Feng made a report at the enlarged plenary standing committee session of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee on his visit to Korea. In the report he first conveyed the cordial greetings of the leading comrades and people of North Pyongan Province. He discussed glowingly and enthusiastically the valuable friendship and amicable cooperative relationship between the peoples in the Sino-Korean border areas and highly appraised the tremendous achievements scored by the fraternal Korean people in the material and spiritual civilizations. Comrade Guo Feng laid out important instructions on ways to strengthen the friendship between peoples in the Sino-Korean border areas. He said: North Pyongan Province and our province are linked by common mountains and rivers. We are as closely related as lips and teeth. The Dandong area is the gateway to this friendly neighbor country. We must follow the CPC Central Committee's instruction and the guidelines of the meetings between the leading comrades of the two parties, maintain closer ties with people in the Korean border areas, help and learn from each other, strengthen our unity and march forward together. He urged party and government organizations at all levels to take effective measures to carry out friendship work in the Sino-Korean border areas in an even better way and to contribute to creating a new situation.

#### LIAONING'S LI HUANG REPORTS ON NPC GUIDELINES

SK180547 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 17 December, Li Huang, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC committee and head of the delegation from Liaoning Province to the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, delivered a report to some 2,000 cadres of the provincial level organizations on the guidelines of the NPC session.

Comrade Li Huang said in his report: The 5th Session of the 5th NPC is another important meeting following the 12th national party congress. The main items on the agenda were to discuss and adopt a new constitution and to deliberate the report delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He said: Deputies to the session held that the new constitution is the best one adopted since the PRC's founding. They summed up 10 satisfactions over the new constitution. They were satisfactions over: 1) the interpretation of the four cardinal principles; 2) the restoration of the post of the president of the state; 3) the establishment of the Central Military Commission; 4) the expansion of the NPC Standing Committee; 5) the confirmation of the coexistence of diverse forms of the economy; 6) the expansion of the fundamental rights and duties of citizens and the emphasis on the principle of all men being equal before the law; 7) the expansion of the rights to regional national autonomy and the protection of religious freedoms; 8) the recognition of intellectuals as one of the basic main forces in society; 9) the introduction of tenures for state leaders and the abolishment of the de facto system of lifelong tenure; 10) the stress on building a socialist spiritual civilization.



Comrade Li Huang said: Deputies to the NPC session held that the report delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, which scientifically summed up both the positive and negative experiences by seeking truth from facts, tallies entirely with the actual situation in our country. The Sixth 5-Year Plan is a plan which leaves some margin and which represents a combination of great ideals and scientific attitude. The report and the plan pointed out that the nature and measures for national economic and social development are positive and reliable. It is entirely possible to fulfill the targets if we work hard.

Comrade Li Huang said in conclusion: The tasks before us are to study the guidelines of the session and implement the resolution of the session. We must earnestly study and publicize the new constitution. We must implement the Sixth 5-Year Plan with concrete deeds, implement the strategic arrangements outlined at the 12th national party congress, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of building up an enterprise through arduous efforts and the workstyle of carrying out one's work in a down-to-earth manner, study hard and work hard to create a new situation for socialist modernization.

#### JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU VISITS AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

SK210501 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Du Xianwen), the Jiefang Motor Vehicle Industrial Integrated Company was established in Changchun on 20 December. This company is an economic unit which is projected to produce a whole series of products of Jiefang trademark vehicles and carry out independent production, management and accounting. The establishment of this company has broken the bounds of different localities, departments and trades, is important to the readjustment, reorganization and systemic reformation of the auto industry and will vigorously affect the development of our country's auto industry. Participating in the integration of this company are the first motor vehicle plant, the Shenyang automobile factory, the Shenyang car plant, the Shandong automobile refitting plant, the (Lianyungang) Auto Industrial Company, the Siping bus assembly plant, the Siping automobile refitting plant, the Shandong automobile refitting plant and the Qinghai automobile factory. At today's inaugural meeting, these units read out the written instructions of the State Economic Committee on the establishment of the Jiefang Motor Vehicle Industrial Integrated Company.

Prior to the inaugural meeting, Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, visited some trustees of the company and leading comrades of the state departments and committees concerned and of some units in provinces and municipalities concerned, who came here to attend the inaugural meeting. Speaking at the meeting were (Zhao Xiu), secretary of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor of the province; Feng Yingkui, second secretary of the Changchun Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality; and (Liu Shouhua), vice chairman of the board of Chinese Auto Industrial Company. Representatives of the (Dongfeng) Auto Industrial Integrated Company and the Nanjing Auto Industrial Integrated Company extended warm congratulations on the establishment of the Jiefang Motor Vehicle Industrial Integrated Company.

GANSU CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS 16-17 DEC

HK180551 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Summary] The 16th meeting of the 5th Gansu provincial people's congress standing committee was held in Lanzhou on 16 and 17 December. Committee Chairman Wang Shitai presided. The meeting heard a report on preparations for the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and dealt with various matters related to the session.

Present at the meeting were committee Vice Chairmen Liu Haisheng, Li Peifu, Gao Jinchun, Wu Hongbin, Sun Runhua, Wu Zhiguo, Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, Yang Fuxin, and (Li Zhengting). Present as observers were provincial higher people's court President Wu Sihong and Chief Procurator Wang Guo.

GANSU PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION OPENS 19 DEC

HK200652 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fourth Gansu Provincial Committee of the CPPCC opened in Lanzhou on 19 December. Vice Chairman Wang Shijie declared the session open. Chairman Yang Zhilin delivered the opening speech.

Vice Chairman (Yamuya Luosang Jiumei Tudanqietinima) delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial CPPCC standing committee. He said: The work of the provincial CPPCC standing committee has made new progress in the past year under the guidance of the spirit of the national united front work conference and especially the 12th party congress. The CPPCC has organized everyone to study the spirit of the 12th party congress documents and put forward good suggestions on the quadrupling question. We have also organized discussion of the drafts of the revised constitution and the CPPCC Charter and put forward over 100 views on amendments. We have also joined in discussions on major issues in the country and the province.

The session approved its agenda. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government and military district Feng Jixin, Wang Shitai, Li Dengying, Guo Hongchao and Li Bin attended the opening ceremony. Also present were provincial CPPCC Vice Chairmen Xie Songbai, Wu Hongbin, Huang Zhenqing, Lu Zhongliang, Mu Shengzhong, Lei Enjun, Wu Song, (Wang Zhiyun) and (Ma Zhuyong).

GANSU NPC DEPUTIES ON SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

OW191224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0056 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- In the past few days, NPC deputies from Gansu have been discussing Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and Minister Wang Bingqian's report on the implementation of the 1982 state budget and the draft budget for 1983. They all point out: It is necessary to firmly grasp the key measures of fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Deputy Yan Shutang said: The implementation of the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is encouraging. Thanks to the adoption of a variety of output-related responsibility systems in agriculture, a flourishing situation has appeared; supply of commodities has greatly improved. During the period of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC we were all worried about financial deficits. However, we have stabilized the situation in the past 2 years. Heavy industry has begun to rise again; the several-year trend of steady decreases in state revenue has started to change. All this shows that the work of the government is highly effective. The tendency of the development tells us that the Sixth 5-Year Plan can certainly be fulfilled.

Deputy Kang Kai said: Grasping energy resources well is one of the key measures of fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan. We must not only broaden the sources of energy resources but also reduce their consumption. My suggestions run as follows: 1. It is necessary to institute the plan on the renewal of energy-consuming equipment. Old equipment that consumes too much energy must be gradually replaced. Restrictions must be set on the production of new equipment unless advanced energy consumption targets are met. 2. With regard to the technical transformation in old enterprises, we must pay attention to both technical economic targets and energy consumption targets. Technical transformation is considered unsuccessful if energy consumption exceeds the target. In this case, technical transformation must be furthered. 3. It is necessary to put energy resources to rational and scientific use. Today, China produces 100 million dun of crude oil a year. To make good use of the 100 million dun of crude oil is a great asset to the state. I suggest that the state establish a special organization to tackle this key issue.

Deputy Zheng Guochang said: In his report, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: Improving economic results is the focus; science is the key; education is the foundation. At present, the foundation of China's elementary and secondary education is poor. There are many problems: poor quality of teaching, poor equipment and a shortage of teachers.

I suggest the following: 1. Readjust the ranks of teachers. It is necessary to speed up the training of those who should be trained. It is necessary to strengthen the management and assignment of the graduates of normal schools and institutes. It is necessary to establish an assignment system and discipline. To supplement the sources of teachers and guarantee the quality of teaching, we may consider establishing 4-year rural normal schools in areas where conditions are good. 2. Continuously improve the conditions for teaching and studying. In addition to appropriating a certain amount of state funds, we must greatly advocate and disseminate the experience of running schools by society. It is necessary to advocate the spirit of self-reliance and part-work and part-study systems to solve the shortage of funds for teaching and improve teaching conditions. 3. Maintain the normal order of teaching and study in middle and primary schools. 4. Conduct the education in loving the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism among teachers and students.

#### GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 20 DEC

HK210136 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Gansu Provincial People's Congress opened in Lanzhou on 20 December. Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and executive chairman of the session, declared the session open.

NPC deputy and provincial people's congress standing committee Chairman Wang Shitai made a report on the recent NPC session's discussions and adoption of the new constitution. He said: "The constitution is the fundamental law of the land. Ensuring its implementation constitutes a serious issue. In order to ensure the implementation of the constitution in Gansu, we must make efforts to study and publicize it so that everyone will know about the significance of formulating and instituting the new constitution, its basic spirit and main contents. No citizen, be he worker, peasant or leading party and government cadres, and no matter how high his position or great his power, has any special powers transcending the constitution.

All must abide by the constitution. All organizations, that is to say, all state organs, political parties, social bodies, enterprises, undertakings and organizations must without exception take the constitution as the fundamental guideline of their actions. The party has led the people to formulate the new constitution, and it will certainly act with the people of the whole country to uphold the constitution's dignity and ensure its implementation. The people's congress standing committees at all levels in the province must, according to the stipulations of the constitution, strengthen organization and leadership over local legislative work in accordance with actual needs and feasibilities. Together with the judicial, procuratorate and administrative organs at all levels, they must unite the people throughout the province to shoulder the solemn responsibility of ensuring the constitution's implementation, wage resolute struggle against violations of the constitution and make their proper contributions to implementing the constitution."

The session is being attended by 751 deputies. The executive chairmen on 20 December included Wang Shitai, Liu Haisheng, Liu Lanting, Sun Runhua, Li Zhengting, Li Keru, Li Peifu, Li Dengying, Wu Zhiguo and Wu Hongbin.

#### NINGXIA NPC DEPUTIES DISCUSS 5-YEAR PLAN

OW191324 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0717 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA) -- The deputies from Ningxia attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC have warmly discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and Minister Wang Bingqian's report on the state budget. They have unanimously agreed with these two reports and expressed their views on how to implement these reports in close connection with the actual conditions. Deputy Ma Qingnian said: Premier Zhao's report is good in the following four aspects:

1. The task for construction put forward by the report is positive and reliable. It can be fulfilled through our strenuous efforts.
2. The appraisal given in the report on the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the first 2 years is realistic.
3. The measures offered by the report to ensure the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan sound effective.
4. The report fully reflects the concerns of the party Central Committee and State Council over areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities. It will strengthen the courage and confidence of the cadres and masses in these areas in changing the backward conditions there.

Deputy Ma Xin said: A basic thought runs through Premier Zhao Ziyang's report. That is, during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and from now on, we must rely on further readjustments, restructuring and consolidations to promote technical progress, to tap the potentials of existing enterprises and to improve management in order to vigorously develop our economy. This thinking is extremely important. We must firmly foster this thinking.

Deputy Li Yunhe said: To fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan it 's necessary to resolutely implement the various measures put forward in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report. To achieve this we must carry out the following tasks:

1. We must make the attainment of better economic results the heart of our guiding ideology.
2. We must actively popularize the economic responsibility systems in industrial enterprises.

3. We must strive to carry out technical transformation and renew the equipment of existing enterprises.
4. We must pay full attention to consolidating enterprises.
5. We must rationally use funds and pay attention to key construction projects.
6. We must positively and reliably carry out the work of reconstruction.

On the part of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on education, Deputy Yuan Jiaqin expressed her belief that the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan will definitely play a significant role in raising the cultural standards of the Chinese nation. She pointed out:

1. We must make good use of educational funds and truly use the funds for education.
2. We must earnestly help teachers, particularly the young and middle-aged ones, to overcome their actual difficulties and study how to reaffirm the titles of their vocational posts as primary and middle school teachers so as to further whip up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers.
3. We must further train the existing contingent of teachers, especially the primary and middle school teachers, and help them improve themselves.
4. We must adopt measures to consolidate those schools run by the people.

#### NINGXIA MEETING SCHEDULES CONGRESS SESSION

HK190232 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Summary] The 17th meeting of the Ningxia Regional People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Yinchuan on 18 December. The meeting decided that the fifth session of the fourth regional people's congress will open on 22 December. Committee Chairman Ma Qingnian presided at the meeting, which was held specifically to prepare for the session. Also present were Vice Chairmen Shi Yulin, Zhang Junxian, Qi Anchang, Huang Zhizhong, Lu Ming and Ma Youde. Present as observers were regional government Vice Chairmen Li Yunhe and Ma Tengai.

#### QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION TO OPEN 21 DEC

HK171226 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Yesterday the Standing Committee of the 5th Qinghai Provincial People's Congress held its 21st meeting, which decided that the 5th Session of the 5th Qinghai Provincial People's Congress would open in Xining on 21 December. The main agenda of this session includes a report by Sha Chundrup, deputy leader of the Qinghai delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, on the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC; report by Governor Zhang Guosheng on the work of the Qinghai Provincial People's Government; report by Chairman Xhaxiwanxun on the work of the Qinghai Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; report by President Kang Shichang on the work of the Qinghai Provincial Higher People's Court; report by Chief Procurator (Hu Lian) on the work of the Qinghai Provincial People's Procuratorate; and an explanation by Vice Chairman (Xu Dixian) on the issues on the number of deputies to the Sixth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress and on elections and making corresponding resolutions. The meeting also discussed and adopted the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee.



QINGHAI PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION OPENS 19 DEC

HK200815 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 19 Dec 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fourth Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Xining on 19 December. Chairman Zhao Haifeng presided at the opening. He said: The main tasks of this session are, guided by the spirit of the 12th party congress, to convey, study and implement the spirit of the recent NPC and CPPCC sessions, listen to and discuss a report on the work of the provincial CPPCC standing committee and attend as observers the 5th session of the 5th provincial people's congress.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee attending the opening ceremony included Zhaxi Wangxu, (Tian Jingbo), Song Lin and Ma Wanli.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING URGES SELF-CRITICISM

HK171210 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] After recently reading an article carried in the QINGHAI RIBAO on criticizing Henan County for holding an examination, comparison and assessment meeting which produced a very bad influence, Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liang Buting gave a written instruction saying: I completely agree with the publication in a party newspaper because an unhealthy trend like this, which should be criticized and corrected, exists not only in Henan County, but also in other places. This unhealthy trend is expressed not only in the work style of a meeting, but also in other aspects. By publishing this matter, we can draw inferences about other cases from one instance, receive lessons, promote the improvement of party work style and redeem some comrades. By publishing these three articles, we can encourage people to carry forward the excellent traditions of the party, conduct proper criticism and self-criticism, encourage people to engage in the practice of correcting mistakes if they have committed them and taking a correct view of criticism and encourage party organizations at all levels to vigorously grasp the rectification of party work style and the work style of daring to speak out and exercise control. This kills three birds with one stone.

In his written instruction, Comrade Liang Buting also emphatically pointed out: Such an unhealthy trend of looking but not seeing and listening but not hearing exists not only in Henan County, but also in units and places where grievances cannot be redressed and regulations and rules cannot be enforced and which must take warning from this.

The QINGHAI RIBAO also reported that the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee had circulated Comrade Liang Buting's written instruction around all press units in our province and around the propaganda departments in all places. It demanded that all press units seriously study and thoroughly implement the spirit of this written instruction and correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism on newspapers and in broadcasts.

LANZHOU PLA'S DU YIDE STRESSES NEW CONSTITUTION

HK190548 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Lanzhou Military Region Commander Du Yide said at an enlarged meeting of the CPC committee of a certain PLA unit stationed in Shaanxi: The unit commanders and fighters must become models in studying the new constitution and examples in implementing it.

Commander Du Yide recently inspected work at this unit. Speaking at the enlarged meeting of the unit's CPC committee, he said: The unit CPC committees at all levels must regard studying, publicizing and implementing the new constitution as their central task this winter and next spring. Simply reading a bit of the new constitution is not enough. We must truly make the new constitution the guideline for the action of every commander and fighter.

Du Yide said: The cadres at all levels must take the lead in implementing the new constitution. The idea that power is greater than anything else is wrong and extremely harmful. Nobody is an exception to acting in accordance with law. Legal sanctions will be taken against anyone who violates this.

#### SHAANXI MEETING CONVEYS NPC SESSION SPIRIT

HK190608 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Shaanxi People's Congress Standing Committee held a report meeting in the People's Hall, Xian, on the morning of 18 December. NPC deputy and Shaanxi Governor Yu Mingtao conveyed the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.

In his report, Comrade Yu Mingtao first introduced the proceedings of the session and the process of examining, discussing and adopting the new constitution, the Sixth 5-Year Plan and four laws.

Comrade Yu Mingtao said: In common with the whole country, the economic situation in our province is getting better every year. Bumper harvests have been gained in agriculture despite successive natural disasters. Total agricultural output value in 1981 was 3.3 percent more than in 1980. Total grain output this year is estimated to reach 17.9 billion jin, a 19.2 percent increase over last year. The summer grain harvest set a record. Industry has made some progress amid readjustment. Total light industry output value in 1981 was 9 percent higher than in 1980, and the value from January to October this year showed a rise of 1.1 percent over the same period last year. Heavy industry has shifted orientation and improved as a result of readjustment. Total output value in 1981 was 10 percent below 1980; from January to October this year it showed a rise of 8.2 percent over the same period last year. The living standards of people in towns and countryside are gradually improving.

He demanded that the people throughout the province seriously study and implement the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, spontaneously abide by the new constitution, actively fulfill the tasks set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan and contribute to creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

Provincial people's congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Chang Lifu presided and spoke at the meeting. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC Ma Wenrui, Chang Ze, Jiang Yi, Lu Jianren and others attended the report meeting. Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial organs, Xian institutes of higher education and units at and above prefectural and divisional levels.

U.S. POLICY CAUSES 'CONFUSION', 'CONTRADICTIONS'

OW170927 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Paul Wolfowitz appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for questioning on his nomination as U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. The United States, he told members of this committee, takes no position on Red China's claim of sovereignty over Taiwan. Is this really so?

The United States has said that it recognizes the mainland as China and Taiwan as a part of China. The mainland is now held by the Chinese Communists. The United States has an embassy in Peking but not in Taipei. If the United States does not take a position on Red China's role in connection with Taiwan, then it might be considered that the U.S. (?really) regards the communist hold on the mainland as something less than permanent. Yet in connection with Taiwan, the United States said it hoped to reduce arms sales for defensive purposes as the Chinese Communists show signs of seeking Chinese unification by peaceful means.

It all seems rather confusing. The Taiwan Relations Act, which is superior to the August 17th communique between the United States and the Chinese Communists, pledged defensive arms to the people of Taiwan and indicated that an attack on them would be an act unfriendly to the United States. So the Taiwan-mainland situation seems to be confusing.

Ten years ago, President Nixon decided that the Chinese Communists were on the mainland to stay. He signed the Shanghai Communique and exchanged liaison offices with them. In 1978, President Carter formally recognized Red China and withdrew recognition from the Republic of China. The reasons for all this were clear: The administrative branch of the U.S. Government decided that an alignment with the Chinese Communists would be useful against the Soviet Union. This could be called the "1 billion people and 4 million square miles syndrome." The Republic of China is an island of fewer than 19 million people, so Red China looks bigger and more powerful, regardless of its other shortcomings. But the Republic of China is an old friend and ally with millions of friends in the United States.

How could Washington stipulate that the communists were sovereign over Taiwan and invite the handing of more than 18 million people over to communism? It couldn't, and hasn't been able to do so despite the hope of using the mainland against the USSR. This has led to a lot of confusion and a number of contradictions.

CNA REPORTS YOUTHS STEAL GUNBOAT ON HAINAN

OW180343 Taipei CNA in English 0256 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 18 (CNA) -- A band of disenchanted intellectual youths in exile on Hainan Island in southern China robbed a Chinese Communist gunboat recently and planned to sail to Taiwan, sources inside mainland China report, but their effort failed. The sources say that the incident occurred early in February this year, earlier than the several airplane hijackings reported near Shanghai in July. More than 30 young intellectuals who were exiled by the Chinese Communists to Hainan Island robbed the Haikou shipbuilding plant and took away a gunboat undergoing repair after they subdued the guard. On their way to Taiwan, however, their craft was intercepted and destroyed by Chinese Communist gunboats.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN VIEWS INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

OW210551 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 21 (CNA) -- Dr James Soong, director general of the Government Information Office [GIO], told a group of college students Monday that what the Republic of China on Taiwan has always been, both in its spiritual basis and the bare facts of its accomplishments, "more Chinese than that being advocated by the Chinese Communists and more Taiwanese than that being supported by the Taiwan independence elements."

He made the remarks quoting phrases from a letter he received from an overseas Chinese student. He said the ROC bastion on Taiwan represents the true culture and tradition of China on which the future of the whole Chinese people depends.

"All the efforts we have made on Taiwan have been primarily to build a model and create hope for the billions of Chinese people. Our dedication should not be limited to the development and prosperity of this island itself. We must shoulder the responsibility to create free, prosperous, democratic and unified China, enabling the entire Chinese people, with the blessings of the nation, to enjoy an everlasting, prosperous and free way of life," he said.

The cultural tradition and the heritage that the Peiping regime has often bragged of to foreign people, do not belong to the Chinese Communists, he said. The Peiping regime is not entitled to the cultural property belonging to the entire Chinese people. They usurped the nation's rich resources and its diligent people over the past 30 years on the great and beautiful land, Soong reminded his youthful audience, but have not done anything good for the land or the people.

The GIO chief attributed the great tragedy on the mainland to the communist ideology that is contrary to the culture and tradition of China and it is not suited to the Chinese people at all, he said.

Talking about the Taiwan independence movement, he said that what the small group of people has advocated, either from the point of theory or from reality, is a dead end. It is quite apparent that without a free and democratic and unified China, there will be no possibility of having a safe and prosperous Taiwan.

The road the government chooses may be burdensome but is the only way to safeguard the security and prosperity that Taiwan enjoys.

HU YAOBANG 'RECENTLY' INSPECTED ANHUI PROVINCE

HK190223 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Dec 82 p 3

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Hu Yaobang Inspects Anhui, Stresses Helping Peasants To Become Well-off"]

[Text] When recently inspecting work in Anhui Province, Hu Yaobang said that there are 18 years to go to the year 2000, during which everyone should launch an emulation drive and work with great vigor.

He said that doubling first means doubling agriculture; with agriculture improved and the peasants well-off, other things are easy to manage. It is necessary to give free rein to the peasants and lead them to open up new ways of getting rich through hard work. As regards the guiding ideology for agriculture, it is necessary to establish the viewpoint of overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, and processing industries. Under the premise of not slacking grain production in the slightest, it is necessary to vigorously promote diversification, develop stockbreeding and crop cultivation, and open up more production opportunities. In this way there will be an outlet for surplus rural manpower and the peasants will be able to get rich a bit quicker. Hu Yaobang demanded that leaders at all levels attach importance to and support the specialized households and households engaged in specialized jobs that have emerged in their localities, together with the new economic combines that have been organized in accordance with the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit. He pointed out that these things all presage the development of division of work within agriculture. The more abundant and developed this division of work becomes, the higher will the commodity rate of agricultural products rise. Social division of work stimulates social exchange.

On the question of streamlining the administration, Hu Yaobang said that in order to do a good job in work, the administrative organs at all levels must be skilled in division of work and in organizing things, and also lay stress on work methods. They should "narrow their powers of command and increase their right to speak."

ZHAO SAYS HONG KONG TO RETAIN CAPITALIST SYSTEM

HK180254 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Dec 82 p 11

[By Donald Cheung: "Zhao Gives Support to Hong Kong"]

[Text] Hong Kong is a better place in which to invest than other Southeast Asian countries and Taiwan.

This is the view of the Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, who met a local delegation of property developers during their recent visit to Peking.

This was revealed by Mr Gordon Wu, managing director of Hopewell Holdings, in an interview with the SCM POST.

He said Mr Zhao assured the five-member team that Hong Kong would keep its capitalist system. China regarded this as Hong Kong's mainstay after 1997.

Mr Zhao said that the special economic zones were set up to take them out of China's existing national policy and economic system, and China would not force Hong Kong into socialism, according to Mr Wu.



"You have nothing to worry about if you invest in Hong Kong. Just carry on and you will not suffer...we will not allow you to suffer," Mr Zhao was quoted as saying.

"Your investments in China are guaranteed; the investments you have in Hong Kong also have no problems," the delegation was told.

Mr Zhao told the property developers that China would never nationalise investment from Hong Kong in China and this policy would be long-term and stable.

The prime minister was aware of the 1997 worries in Hong Kong, but said that the outflow of Hong Kong capital was "not that much."

He told the developers that Hong Kong could enter into commercial contracts with foreign parties "independently" after 1997.

Under this same principle, Mr Zhao said Hong Kong could "set up its own congress, elect a government, and administer itself."

Although no details about the Sino-British talks were given, China's position was clearly spelt out by Mr Zhao.

He told the group that China had never recognised the unequal treaties relating to Hong Kong and could recover the territory at any time.

But he was quick to add that this definitely would not take place before 1997.

He told the visitors that China's policy is for "Hong Kong people to administer Hong Kong" when it regains sovereignty over the territory.

China had a responsibility to the people of Hong Kong, Mr Zhao was quoted as saying, and it was "unacceptable" for Britain to administer Hong Kong after 1997.

Mr Zhao also told the group that it was necessary to change the flag and quoted Mr Deng Xiaoping as suggesting that Hong Kong can be called "China-Hong Kong."

Mr Wu was also assured by Mr Zhao that there would be no class struggle in Hong Kong after 1997, when he asked if he would be considered a class enemy.

Mr Wu said the same assurance had also come from other top Peking officials in the Ministries of Communications and Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

The five-member team, which included the managing director of New World Developments, Mr Cheng Yu-tung; Hopewell's deputy managing director, Mr Eddie Ho; a company director, Mr Henry Lee; and its legal adviser, Mr Charles Lee.

In addition to the major discussion with Mr Zhao, the group also met a state councillor, Mr Gu Mu; and the director of the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, Mr Liao Chengzhi, during their 11-day visit.

Based on information he has gathered from Peking, Mr Wu said he was confident about Hong Kong's future.

"I was told by Mr Liao not to worry and to do more business (in Hong Kong)," he said.

He said it was encouraging to see that positive results were emerging from China's agrarian policy which, he understood, was going to be extended to the cities and the industrial sector.

This policy, he said, had far-reaching consequences, one of which was a higher average income for China's one billion people.

He noted that the new Chinese Constitution enabled people in China, individually or collectively, to set up business -- although on a limited scale.

All these, he added, pointed to better economic development in China, on which Hong Kong's future hinged.

"Hopefully they will realize the role Hong Kong can play in this economic development and they will keep our status quo," he said.

#### WEN WEI PO CRITICIZES ARTICLE IN CHINA'S SPRING

HK200703 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 2

["Special Commentary" by Yuan Ping [5913 5689]: "Commenting on CHINA'S SPRING"]

[Text] Wang Pingzhang, a student studying abroad, has published a letter in an overseas journal, called CHINA'S SPRING, expressing the wish "to work for the development of a democratic movement in China." The letter he released to compatriots at home and abroad may be said to be a statement of the editorial policy of this journal and its ideals. However, after reading it, we not only detest its hypocrisy but we also lament its stupidity. We would in particular like to make a brief comment on the letter to compatriots at home and abroad.

First, let us take a look at its main theme: "We are no longer willing here to look through the distressful modern history of China, filled with national disgraces, national calamities and treasonable treaties. We must open a glorious new chapter of history for the Chinese nation. What we are more concerned about is the actual condition of the Chinese people."

This is a strange piece of logic. As a student studying abroad who professed his love for the motherland and the people, he is nevertheless unwilling to look through modern history which is filled with the humiliating history of national disgraces, national calamities and treasonable treaties, ignores "we must open a glorious chapter of history for the Chinese nation" and talks glibly about "actual conditions." Is this the proper attitude to take in studying and observing the process of Chinese history and fairly appraising the present political reality in China? If he is not able to study and observe the past, present and future of China based on the law of historical development, he will certainly be blinded by prejudices and will certainly fail to see the difficult steps taken by China under the heavy burden of feudal history. If he has any instinct, he will open his eyes to the difficulty of opening a glorious new chapter of history for the Chinese nation and realize that this result has been obtained through the bloodshed and sacrifice of countless noble-minded people who advanced wave upon wave. More than 30 years have elapsed since the birth of New China. Externally, she has already won a place among the powerful nations of the world and no one will again dare to bully her. Internally, she has abolished the exploiting system and helped the broad masses of workers and peasants to rise from the lowest rung to become their own masters, and they no longer have to spend their days as homeless refugees or suffer from hunger and cold. Although there was a difficult interim period caused by mistakes in policy, the atmosphere of revival, the improvement in the economic life of 800 million peasants and the vigorous scene that has appeared since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee cannot be written off. Let us also take a look at democratic progress. Is it possible that the efforts made in recent years to set up the legal system, the measures formulated and promulgated by the new constitution and the enlightened open-door policy, have nothing to do with democracy? If we were still in the days of closing the door to external intercourse, studying abroad in Europe and America would be out of the question.

Today, large numbers of students have been sent or have gone abroad at their own expense to study in Europe and America. Take the case of Wang Bingzhang for example, can we say that this is not a gift of democratic measure? We must know that we are now trying to realize the call for democracy and science made by the "May Fourth" Movement. Studying abroad in Europe and America means not only to benefit from the scientific and technical expertise but to also to draw on the useful ingredients of Western democracy to complement socialist democracy. The setting up of special economic zones in Fujian and Guangdong is no doubt of economic significance, but is it not also of democratic and scientific significance?

If CHINA'S SPRING wants to study and observe as well as show concern for the actual condition of the country and the people, it should proceed from the development of the new situation. What CHINA'S SPRING has maintained is instead a fixed concept. For example, because of the errors in line and mistakes in policy of the CPC, it had become tangled up and prejudiced and categorically asserted that there will be no permanent public order, no political stability and no bright future for China. Looking at everything in China with the attitude of gloating over its misfortunes will inevitably make one a color-blind "observer." Therefore, in the letter to compatriots at home and abroad, the editorial department of CHINA'S SPRING has likewise used such slanderous and unrealistic cliches as "the feudal dictatorship of a highly centralized power" and "uninterrupted political campaigns that devastate the country and the people...economically, the use of blind command as well as illusionary and unrealistic blueprints that run counter to objective laws" to pass judgment on present Chinese politics. At the same time, it still labeled the political situation of the 12th party congress as "the new higher level is still busy with power struggle, and the so-called consolidation of party organizations that will soon begin for a period of 3 years is in fact a purge..." Does this really conform with existing reality in China? In the consolidation of party organizations, the people rectified will be those who violated the law and discipline, those who got their start as smashers and grabbers in the Cultural Revolution, those who brought calamity to the country and the people and those harmful elements who wormed their way into the party with the help of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing cliques. Is it possible that this kind of consolidation of party organizations is not in keeping with the wishes and demands of the people? What has CHINA'S SPRING so impatiently made such irresponsible remarks as to call it a "purge?" What is the attitude of Wang Bingzhang and his ilk, who call themselves patriotic "fighters for democracy," toward the crimes of the "gang of four" and the sabotage of their remnant elements? We have the right to suspect Wang Bingzhang's political background and his false use of the words "democracy" and "freedom" to carry out sinister tricks.

What merits attention is that the style of the so-called democratic movement of CHINA'S SPRING is not open and aboveboard. It requires the youth of the mainland to respond and engage in underground activities and "pay attention to conserving their mainstay forces and wait for a favorable opportunity." How similar is this call to the anti-communist call of the Taiwan KMT to set up a network of secret agents and spies in the mainland and to stage a "counterattack on the mainland" when the time is ripe! We warn Wang Bingzhang and his ilk that their disguise will not fool anybody. The Chinese people want stability and unity to build the four modernizations. They will stop up all sources of disturbance in order to make the country prosperous and strong and bring peace and happiness to the people. They will absolutely not allow conspirators to engage in subversion and trouble making.

CHINA'S SPRING has been acclaimed a "pioneer of the democratic movement" by the Taiwan KMT and as a "gladiator" by the anticommunist national salvation general association. When the scandal of Wang Bingzhang and the Taiwan girl, his secretary Ning Chin-chin was released, the WORLD JOURNAL of New York published on 29 November an exclusive under the headline "Youth on Both Shores Share Same Desire, a Marriage Against Communism." This has reminded us by negative example that Wang Bingzhang and his ilk are not engaged in any "movement" and knowledgeable people will not be taken in by them.

Our motherland has been through a century of misery, the Chinese people have suffered untold humiliations and oppressions and our compatriots have been discriminated against abroad because of the weakness of the KMT. All this has gone forever. Most of the Chinese students studying abroad are deeply conscious of the righteousness of their cause and understand that the state is not sending them abroad to study, not for the sake of enjoying themselves in an exotic foreign atmosphere but for the sake of studying to build up China. As long as they look back on the lot of their country in the last 100 years, they will be awe-stricken by the dignity and importance of their own responsibility and will consciously make a success of their studies and return to serve their country. Although a few of those who are weak-willed and confused will be incited by people to seek "political asylum," there is also nothing extraordinary about this. Gold must be shifted from sand and refined before it can be used. Now is the time to test who are the people who genuinely love the motherland and are willing to dedicate themselves to the great cause of developing the nation. Those who seek "political asylum" must first give a thought to what asylum means. Take Hu Na for example. When has she been persecuted or wronged? Precisely because the state respects her ability, she has been repeatedly sent abroad. She has, however, failed to live up to the heavy responsibility entrusted in her by the people. The people are indeed sorry for her. However, the Chinese Government has not stopped sending people abroad for studies and visits because of this. On the contrary, it will send even more students abroad to study next year and will use facts to prove that the Chinese leaders and leading level are not nervous but will proceed from the major program of working for the interests of the country. As a matter of fact, many students who went abroad to study from Taiwan have been detained overseas over the years. What is so surprising about this? Only the conduct of such people as Wang Bingzhang and his ilk, who have failed to live up to the expectations of the nation and the people who nurtured and educated him and shirked their rightful responsibility, can be called despicable. However, CHINA'S SPRING has nevertheless said such things as students who went abroad to study on public funds "upon their return to the country will take up important positions and even shoulder certain leading posts" and called on them to propagate the concept of democracy and rule by law, and "under possible condition to institute local democratic reform so as to benefit the nation and the people." However, Wang Bingzhang has instead stayed abroad separated by vast oceans and placed himself outside working for reform. Is not this kind of contradictory statement and action an exposure of his impure motives?

In short, the argument of the letter to compatriots at home and abroad of CHINA'S SPRING is untenable. It has used sophistry to cover up certain ulterior intentions. It is an attempt to negate the situation favorable to the country and the people that has appeared today and to stir up rebellion. We believe that people with intuition, perception and an understanding of the true situation will never be taken in.

PRC BUILDS FIRST OFFSHORE OIL 'JACK-UP RIG'

HK200705 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Dec 82 Business News p 1

[By Julie Auyeung]

[Text] With the launching of China's premier jack-up rig at Canton's Huangpu shipyard, the technology employed in rig building leaves the door open for future joint ventures among leaders in the industry of oil exploration and production.

The Bethlehem-designed jack-up rig, the first built by Huangpu shipyard, marks another milestone in China's offshore engineering work because it was built to the world's standard.

The second task, to build a production platform, will soon lead the shipyard to a more advanced level in the field of oil production.

Agreement has been reached with the French UIE earlier this month and work will begin once approval is given by the Chinese and French Governments, the yard manager, Mr Luo Weicai, told Business News.

Discussions on further projects are also being conducted with several U.S. companies such as Baker Marine, Brown Group, and Ingalls.

Despite the present rig surplus hovering over the world's markets, Chinese shipyards are still spearheading rig building to meet huge domestic demand.

"We are optimistic about the future demand of drilling rigs and even in these times of economic recession we still need to build more. The Chinese shipyards have tremendous potential in rig building but they still need improvements in technology and management," Mr Luo said.

At the ribbon cutting and launching ceremony of Wah-Hai I, attended by more than 5,000 people, the chairman of Wah-Chang International Group, Mr R. H. Ho, said that such a venture with China was an ambitious one.

The initial phase of the project from keel-laying to launching took only 14 months.

The Singapore-based Wah-Chang contracted the China state shipbuilding corp to build the rig last year and construction began in February.

According to Mr Luo, much of the equipment and material used for Wah-Hai I was important [as published] and the construction met the requirements of the American Bureau of Shipping (ABS).

The JU200 MC self-elevating drilling rig is composed of a submerged mat, platform main body, cylindrical jacking column and drilling and exploration equipment.

Operating depth is 60.9 metres and maximum drilling depth is 6,700 metres. Wah-Hai I is suitable for use in offshore drilling and exploration.

For high-standard rolling, all the welders involved in the building of the rig have undergone special training, taken a welding test supervised by ABS surveyors, and obtained ABS welding certificates.

Management and operation of Wah-Hai I after delivery early next year will be done by Asia-Pacific Drilling Co which is a joint venture between Wah-Chang and Reading and Bates, the world's fifth largest drilling contractor.



Present at the ceremony were the governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Liu Tianfu; a director of the State Economic Commission (Machinery Section), Mr Fan Muhan; the deputy governor of Guangdong Province and chairman of the provincial energy committee, Mr Li Jianan; the deputy mayor of the city of Canton, Mr Tang Guoling; and the vice-president of China Offshore Platform Engineering Corp, Mr Hu Kexin.

#### PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION OFFICIALS IN BEIJING

HK180229 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Dec 82 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Officials of Provincial Organization Departments Go To Report in Beijing; Reform of Administrative Structure in Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions To Unfold Next Year"]

[Text] Following the initial completion of structural readjustment and establishment streamlining in the State Council, preparations are now actively underway for readjustment work in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and at all local levels, and this work will unfold in the first half of next year. In order to proceed with the work in accordance with the steps and aims stipulated by the central authorities, Beijing has summoned delegates from provincial, municipal and autonomous regional personnel and organization departments to the capital to deliver reports and hold consultations, to make sure they are able to implement the central instructions on personnel arrangements, which include investigating and screening "five category" cadres who cannot hold leading posts.

According to our information: the central authorities have demanded that the administrative structure be streamlined and administrative efficiency improved in carrying out structural readjustment in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in the prefectures and counties. Middle-aged and young cadres with ability and political integrity should be promoted to leading posts. Proper arrangements must be made for the living conditions and political treatment of retiring old cadres. At the same time, the central authorities have called on the cadres to play a leading role in the readjustment work and make proposals and recommendations regarding successors. At present the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are drawing up readjustment plans. Many organs will be abolished or amalgamated. For instance, the provincial and municipal publishing bureaus will be implemented into the cultural bureaus, so as to avoid duplication of organs with division of powers, which would adversely affect work efficiency.

#### PRC RAISES WAGES FOR MIDDLE-AGED INTELLECTUALS

HK171324 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Middle-aged Intellectuals To Get 2-Grade Wage Rise"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec -- It is reported that the Chinese authorities have started to raise wages of most personnel in scientific research departments and state organs. On this occasion, many people can enjoy wage rises because their scope is relatively wide; everybody will be very happy.

Beneficiaries of the current wage rise are mainly middle-aged intellectuals in the above-mentioned departments whose wages have been on the low side for a long time. Most of the intellectuals who started work before the Cultural Revolution will be promoted by two wages grades and enjoy a wage increase of 16 to 20 yuan.

Administrative cadres, professional technicians and workers in these departments will also enjoy a wage rise of one or two grades. But people at and above administrative grade 10 and those with monthly wage of 220 yuan and above will not be given a wage rise this time.

Middle-aged intellectuals who will receive wage rises generally express satisfaction and understanding of the government. Though this wage rise has not yet changed the situation in which the wages of middle-aged intellectuals are on the low side, it still provides timely help for them and their livelihood will thus be more or less improved. They feel that the state has increased its expenditure by a big margin by implementing this wage increase. This also reflects the improvement of China's financial condition in recent years.

#### HONG KONG NONGOVERNMENTAL COALITION URGED

HK200147 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Dec 82 pp 1, 20

[By Sa Ni Harte]

[Excerpts] The people of Hong Kong were yesterday urged to create a non-government coalition to speak up for the colony's future.

A former director of home affairs, Mr John Walden, said the people "must intervene now, and they must intervene strongly."

He said negotiations on Hong Kong's future had already begun and the public did not know who represented them in the talks, adding that the quickest way of getting a credible opinion was to do it through an unofficial coalition.

Mr Walden told a forum organised by meeting point -- a campaigning group which will be formed officially on January 9 -- that it was important that "the Hong Kong community should clearly understand the limitations of the Hong Kong establishment in safeguarding the interests of the Hong Kong community when under pressure."

He said the main interest of China and Britain in the talks on Hong Kong was their future relations with each other.

"In the current negotiations on Hong Kong's future the main pressure will be from China to achieve an outcome that is suitable to China. The British Government will wish to be seen to be honouring its moral responsibility to the people of Hong Kong, but will also not wish to jeopardise its good relations with China," he said.

Mr Walden questioned whether the governor, Sir Edward Youde, without active support from Hong Kong, could see that the colony's preferences were respected.

He feared that the only concessions to Hong Kong's wish to keep its present distinctive lifestyle might be "meaningless, generalised assurances of the kind that we have been hearing so often recently.

"Hong Kong people will have to make up their own minds how successful Sir Edward Youde is likely to be without the weight of organised Hong Kong opinion behind him," he said.

Mr Walden pointed out that most of the recent exhortations not to worry about the lease issue came from people who had British passports or who for other reasons, like wealth or foreign relatives, could leave the colony if the future looked ominous.

He said that senior civil servants had already secured their own future by having an "escape clause," giving them the right to British residence, inserted in the Nationality Act.

"Whether many other Hong Kong stayers are as conscious of what is at stake as the senior members of the Hong Kong civil service, and whether they can appreciate the need to take concerted action... I cannot say."

Mr Walden said the nearest parallel occurred in 1967 when the excesses of the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" overflowed into Hong Kong and the Hong Kong community was scared stiff that British sovereignty would come to an end by means of internal insurrection.

At that time, he said, the Hong Kong Government badly needed the mandate of the Hong Kong community in order to take tough measures against "the troublemakers."

With a little government orchestration, over 500 public bodies submitted a petition to the government asking it to uphold law and order and deal firmly with the "trouble-makers," he said.

"It was the first time in Hong Kong history that the Hong Kong public had ever come out openly to uphold the status quo."

Calling for a concerted effort to press Hong Kong's views, Mr Walden said: "If enough people are prepared to act in this way it is just possible that some kind of coalition of responsible unofficial organisations might emerge, capable of assembling and conveying the views of a very large number of Hong Kong people to the Hong Kong, British and Chinese Governments."

Unlike in 1967, such a movement should be independent of the government, he said.

When asked how Hong Kong should prepare for its future, Mr Walden said he would like to avoid this problem for the time being because it was a complicated one and needed more time.

But he said the problem with Hong Kong's basic system was that "you have a 19th century government trying to govern 20th century people."

Official statements on the 1967 question had discouraged discussion, he said, saying "the outcome of the negotiation would be acceptable to the people of Hong Kong."

But there had been no attempt at all to find out the opinions of Hong Kong people about their future before the negotiations with the Peking Government began," he said.

He noted that the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, had said "firmly and in public that Britain has a moral responsibility for the people of Hong Kong."

But the British Nationality Act 1981 -- a measure apparently designed to ensure that most Hong Kong people could never hope to go to Britain -- suggested limits to this "moral responsibility."

Mr Walden said it seemed clear to him that "no prudent Hong Kong stayer should accept the official assurances so far given by the Chinese, British and Hong Kong Governments as a satisfactory basis on which to permit government officials to negotiate arrangements on his behalf."

He said that this view appeared to be shared by the former governor, Lord MacleHose.

While he was governor of Hong Kong, Lord MacLeHose "complied with the official line," Mr Walden said.

But since his retirement he had twice urged Hong Kong people to make their views known.

Mr Walden warned Hong Kong people against relying on official channels. "They must realise that such channels are rarely effective when what the government wants is different from what the general public wants."

"And in this case the very last thing the Hong Kong Government will want is a strong local lobby demanding to have its views taken into account in the current negotiations, or worse, insisting that it should be consulted before the arrangements agreed with the Chinese Government are formally ratified," he said.

He also saw no hope of unofficial members of the executive and legislative councils taking a vigorous stand.

"They often do oppose the government in public, and even more vociferously in private," he said.

"But it has been shown time and time again that they see their role as basically supportive rather than adversarial."

#### PORTUGUESE ADVERTISEMENT ON MACAO INVESTMENT

HK150329 [Editorial Report] A full-page advertisement by the newly formed Portuguese Investments Association in Macao appears in Hong Kong's Chinese-language newspapers on 10 December 1982. These include the WEN HUI PAO, the HSIN WAN PAO, MING PAO and the KUNG SHANG JIH PAO. The advertisement carries a message (in Portuguese) from the Portuguese president, a message (in English) from the Portuguese premier, and a message (in Portuguese) from the Portuguese deputy premier in charge of financial affairs. An introductory article on the establishment of the Lisbon-backed investment association defines the association's aim as providing investors with access to Portugal and other EEC countries. Also carried are guidelines to would-be investors in Hong Kong and Macao who desire to obtain residence and eventual citizenship in Portugal. It says: "Under the new Regulation No 233 enacted in Portugal, a person who invests in a project recognized by Portugal and Macao may apply for permanent residence in Portugal. A residence permit is equivalent to the green card issued by the United States, and the holder may travel to Portugal anytime without applying for a visa."

The guidelines go on to say: "It will take 6 years to acquire citizenship and be issued a passport from the time a residence permit is obtained."

However, it is pointed out that new rules recently enacted permit an investor who chooses to stay in Macao to qualify for the same treatment as if he were in Lisbon.

As for investors from Hong Kong, the guidelines say: "Since the Macao authorities impose no entry and exit controls on Hong Kong residents, an investor from Hong Kong who invests in a project recognized by Macao and the Portuguese authorities will be entitled to the above-mentioned rights."

At no point in the advertisement are investment amount requirements stated.

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